The Ypsilanti Sentinel-Commercial.

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Normal Library

BUSINESS MEN'S BANQUET

The Association Is in a Prosperous Condition

WANT TRAINS TO STOP

Good Speeches Made by Members of the Association on a Variety of Live Topics.

The ninth annual meeting of the Ypsilanti Business Men's association was held Tuesday night in the banquet hall of Phoenix lodge. A banquet preceeded the business meeting at which Mayor Dawson, the board of Aldermen and over a hundred of Ypsilanti's prominent business men were present, and much interest and enthusiasm for the city's welfare was manifest. Rev. J. A. Brown opened the banquet with a prayer. The tables were tastefully decorated and the menu cards were neatly done in blue and gold. The menu was as follows:

Raw Selects
Pickles Celery Olives
Chicken Patties
Fillet of Beef a la Jardiniere
Potatoes
Roman Punch
Lobster Salad
Rolls Cheese Sandwiches
Neapolitan Ice Cream
Lady Fingers Assorted Cake
Nabiscos
Oranges Bananas Grapes
Coffee Cigars

After the banquet the secretary's and treasurer's reports were read and accepted. Both reports show the association to be in a prosperous condition and there is a balance of $370.93 in the treasury.

The election of officers followed this, at which the following were unanimously chosen: President, W. H. Sweet; vice president, J. H. Hopkins; secretary, Guy Davis; treasurer, R. W. Hemphill, sr.; attorney, J. P. Kirk; executive committee, D. L. Quirk and John Lamb.

A resolution was then read and adopted requesting the Michigan Central to have certain trains stop at Ypsilanti which at present do not stop. Postmaster H. D. Wells then made a speech in which he requested the business men to make use of the two sub-stations. He also stated that Uncle Sam cleared over $5,000 on the Ypsilanti post office.

Mr. R. G. Cleeland, of Detroit, then made a speech that was full of good, sound advice for the merchants. His subject was "Credits and Collections." Other speakers and their subjects were as follows: R. H. Brabb, jr., "Standard Time"; W. H. Sweet, "The Creamery and its relation to Ypsilanti"; G. M. Gaudy, "Manufacturers of Ypsilanti"; Rev. Mr. Allen, "The Relation of the Business Man to the Public School"; D. P. Sullivan, "Tags"; W. N. Lister, "Margins."

Mr. Van De Walker then spoke in the interest of the Knights of Pythias, asking the support of the aldermen and the business men in a monster Fourth of July celebration which they will give this year.

LOST ORATORICAL CONTEST

NEVERTHELESS YPSILANTI MADE GOOD SHOWING

Four States Were Represented in the High School Oratorical Contest

At the Inter-state Oratorical contest held at Cleveland Monday evening the first place was won by Floyd E. Waite, of Akron, O., and the second by James K. Lee, of Detroit Central high school. The places of the other contestants were not announced, but the Ypsilanti contestant, Leslie Horen, did himself full justice and Supt. Arbaugh, who accompanied him, says the contest was as fine a contest as he ever listened to and would have done credit to college students. Four states were represented, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan, and Ypsilanti may consider it a compliment to be invited to participate.

ESCAPED AN AWFUL FATE.

Mr. H. Haggins of Melbourne, Fla., writes: "My doctor told me I had Consumption and nothing could be done for me. I was given up to die. The offer of a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, induced me to try it. Results were startling. I am now on the road to recovery and owe all to Dr. King's New Discovery. It surely saved my life." This great cure is guaranteed for all throat and lung diseases by Duane Spalsbury and Smith Bros., druggists. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free.

THE ARMES' BAKERY BURNED

AN EARLY MORNING FIRE IN YPSILANTI

Fire broke out at 4 o'clock Monday morning in the bakery owned by Frank Armes, on the corner of Cross and Huron streets.

Mr. Armes did the baking for today's custom yesterday afternoon, finishing about 7 o'clock. The building, a one-story brick affair, is without a basement and it is thought that the fire gained headway during the night between the floor of the building and the ground.

The stock is a total loss and the fixtures are badly damaged. Neither the stock or the fixtures are insured and their loss means a great deal to Mr. Armes. The building was owned by Jerome Allen, who is at present out of town. The policy on the building ran out about two months ago and the agent refused to renew it. The damage done to the building was very slight. When seen by a reporter Mr. Armes was unable to give any estimation of his loss.

SUDDEN DEATH IN AMBULANCE

JAMES WILKINSON A FORMER RESIDENT OF YPSILANTI

Died in Detroit Yesterday While Being Taken to Emergency Hospital

James Wilkinson, aged 62, a former resident of this city, died in an ambulance in Detroit, while being taken from his boarding house to Emergency hospital. He was brought by a friend on last Tuesday to that hospital, suffering from excessive drinking. As he was in a bad condition it was decided to keep him there for at least a week under systematic treatment. But he left soon after in the company of a friend, in spite of the doctor's protests. They were seen to enter a nearby saloon, and this was the last seen of him until Sunday.

As the circumstances of his death were peculiar, there being surpicious marks on his head, a post mortem was ordered. It was decided, however, that he had died of heart disease.

Mr. Wilkinson formerly owned several pieces of valuable propery in this city and his sister, Mrs. Jeannette Campbell, still lives here. There are also a brother and a sister-in-law in Philadelphia, who have been sending him money. The remains were brought here Monday for interment.

THE MARRIAGE OF MISS ALICE UHL

The marriage of Miss Alice Edwina Uhl, daughter of the late Edwin F. Uhl, formerly of Ypsilanti, and Earl D. Babst, of Grand Rapids, formerly of Detroit, at noon Monday in St. Mark's church, was the culmination of a series of elaborate social functions in Grand Rapids the past two weeks. The wedding was the largest in the city this season, and the church was filled with prominent society people. In the bridal party were Mrs. Guy V. Thompson, matron of honor; bridesmaids, Misses Katherine O'Brien, Helen Crosby, Marion Follett, Bertha Babst of Crestline, O., Romayne Latta of Goshen, Ind., and Bessie Allman of Chicago. The ushers were Gaylord W. Gillis, Dexter M. Ferry, jr., and Chauncey C. Griggs of Detroit; Standish Backus, Ben Warren and Harry J. Fisher of New York; Marshall Uhl and Horace Suydam of Toledo, and C. A. Crawford of Chicago. Roy S. Barnhart officiated as master of ceremonies. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the Uhl suburban residence. Mr. and Mrs. Babst will live in Chicago. Mr. Babst is a graduate of the University.

A PATRIOTIC ENTERTAINMENT

Those who attended the W. R. C. supper Friday evening report a very enjoyable time. Good home-made food served by colonial dames with Martha and George Washington as guests of honor. The entertainment was excellent, each piece being well rendered and showed unusual ability on the part of the participants. Those who took part in the entertainment were Mrs. E. Clough as Martha Washington, Mr. Boutell as George Washington, Miss Susie Davis, Miss Theresa Garty, Miss Florence Dicus, Miss Harriet Dicus, Miss Gratia Camp, Miss Hazel Kilian and Mr. Roy Parsons. Patriotic songs by the Jolly Eight, assisted by the audience, ended a very pleasant evening.

The Sentinel-Commercial should be in every home. $1 per year.

MRS. J. M. B. SILL DEAD

She Resided in Ypsilanti for Many Years

AN INTERESTING WOMAN

And a Great Help to Her Husband Who Was Principal of the Normal and Later Minister to Korea

Mrs. Sallie Beaumont Sill, widow of the late Prof. J. M. B. Sill, for many years the head of the Normal college, died at 11:30 o'clock yesterday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. B. Cram, in Detroit. Mrs. Sill had been a widow almost two years, the death of her husband having occurred April 6, 1901, at Grace hospital. Mrs. Sill has been in poor health for some time. On Monday last she was stricken with pleurisy, which took a fatal form on Wednesday.

Mrs. Sill was 69 years of age, having been born in Jonesville, this state, Oct. 14, 1833. She married J. M. B. Sill in 1854, soon after his graduation from the Ypsilanti state normal school, of which institution later in life he was the executive head.

Mrs. Sill was an educated woman and was possessed of a most interesting personality. Her accomplishments made her of great assistance to her husband, and she filled with credit all of the social positions that resulted from his eminent success as an educator and diplomat. She accompanied him to Korea when he went to assume his duties as minister resident of the Hermit nation, and such was their influence in that curious oriental court, that the American legation became the chosen place of refuge for the royal family in the troublesome times of the Chino-Japanese war. It was to Mrs. Sill that the unfortunate queen of Korea fled for aid, when the partisans of the Japanese in the court at Seoul resolved upon her assassination, which they were able finally to effect. It will be remembered that the unfortunate queen was pursued through the palace and caught with her ladies in a small room and murdered. The bodies of the queen and of her attendants were thrown from a window and were covered with oil and set on fire. Mrs. Sill has led a very quiet life of late years.

Two children survive Mrs. Sill, Dr. Joseph Sill and Mrs. A. B. Cram, both of Detroit.

TRAVEL TALK BY MRS. BRABB

The talk on "Oberammergau and the Passion Play," given recently by Mrs. L. J. Brabb at the home of Mrs. Guy Davis, was largely attended and greatly enjoyed. Everyone listened with rapt attention to the old familiar story of the Christians so beautifully described by Mrs. Brabb. The way in which she brought in the Bible narrative showing forth the type and the anti-type was most interesting. After the description of Oberammergau itself, all felt a desire to visit the little berg famous as the scene of the Passion Play.

The Y. W. C. A. takes this opportunity to thank Mrs. Brabb for her "talk," and also Mrs. Davis for opening her house.

For the next talk, which will be given March 6, Miss Minor kindly offers her home. Mrs. R. K. Wharton will talk on "Sicily." Mrs. Wharton has visited this island and an interesting talk is promised.

APPEAL FOR AID FOR THE POOR

The extreme cold weather, combined with the scarcity of fuel, is causing untold suffering among the poor of Ypsilanti. The Home association is doing its utmost to alleviate the distress, but is hampered by lack of material. There is urgent need of warm clothing. If you have anything which can be used, do not put it away in the attic, to be given away at the spring cleaning. Give it now. Any of the following ladies will be glad to receive parcels of clothing, provisions or money, or notify the secretary, Mrs. Wm. Webb, 24 N. Washington street, and they will be called for: Mrs. E. Samson, 302 E. Cross; Mrs. F. Smith, 7 Normal; Mrs. F. W. Cheshire, 208 Maple; Mrs. J. C. Wortley, 202 Miles; Mrs. Wm. J. Clarke, 111 Adams; Mrs. S. J. Wilcox, 413 S. Huron.

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WHAT MAKES THE CRIMINALS

BUSINESS MEN'S CLASS DISCUSS CRIMINALS

Roberts Thinks Environment Rather Than Heredity Creates Criminals

Prof. D. H. Roberts gave a very interesting and entertaining address Sunday before the Business Men's class on the subject "Some causes underlying the development of the child criminal."

We can only state briefly a few of the many thoughts presented by the speaker. It apepared from English statistics that crime is on the increase, but the speaker did not have access to sufficient data to analyze these statistics and ascertain whether the increase is per capita or otherwise. Those who have made extensive research in this country and elsewhere claim:

1st. That nine-tenths of the incentive to crime and the beginnings of criminal careers find their inception between the ages of 14 and 20 years.

2d. That the lack of education, while it may contribute to the ground work of a criminal career, is not an important cause, since increase in enlightenment and increase in crime are often found to be co-extensive.

3d. Destitution and want as causes of crime are thought to be overestimated.

4th. Prosperity and crime often increase apace, yet considerable force must be given to the old adage "An idle mind is the devil's workshop."

5th. Drunkenness is a prominent cause but not of necessity a root of crime. It is claimed that 50 per cent more crimes are committed by persons between the ages of 14 and 20 than between the ages of 20 and 30, while the proportion of drunkenness is much greater between the ages of 20 and 30 than between the ages of 14 and 20.

6th. Heredity—In England it is claimed that only 2 per cent of the inmates of the industrial schools come from the homes of criminal parents. The speaker urged the idea that crime is learned and acquired rather than inherited and that the oft quoted statistics regarding the Jukes family with its 1200 descendants all criminals and containing seventy murderers is not conclusive of the law of heredity in crime any more than the contrasting statistics of the family of Jonathan Edwards, to show that virtue is hereditary as well as vice. The speaker frequently emphasized the thought throughout his discourse that environment is the chief cause of crime, Wholesome surroundings will eliminate from a criminal character its incentives to crime. In illustration of this thought was cited the fact that one branch of the Jukes family moved away from the rest and in a wholesome atmosphere reformation resulted.

7th. Food—While it is often urged that meat eating people are most likely to develop tendencies toward crime it must be remembered that the Italians, who eat very little meat, furnish the largest criminal record of any race.

8th. Climate—The claim that a warm climate is the atmosphere in which most crime is committed was opened to debate but the speaker cited statistics to show that the largest proportion of crime was committed in the pleasantest weather because most crimes are committed out of doors and people to be the victims of criminal impulses are attacked while they are away from home.

In conclusion the speaker urged the following as his own ideas upon the subject:

1. Where parental care is least crime is most abundant. The power of good example in the home is the most forceful deterant of crime.

2. Physical conditions, if bad, contribute to the disorganized and deformed mind and result in abnormal activities and crime. In this connection manual training was urged as a necessary part of the common school curriculum. It has been found that children at the age of eighteen years, being the inmates of the industrial schools are nearly six inches shorter in stature and 24¾ pounds lighter than children of the same age in our public schools. A weak body is a favorable habitation for a weak and disorganized mind.

3. The lack of attention to home life is a frequent source of crime.

4. Loafing about the streets was thought by the speaker the place where two-thirds of the crime originates—where the idle man feeds upon the baser things suggested by a colony of idle men.

The speaker further urged the thought that recess times in many of the schools are the times when criminal thoughts and suggestions take root and later grow into active life. A responsible adult, he thought, should be with the children during their recess playtimes to see that no opportunity for such unwholesome results are offered.

The speaker closed by emphasizing the thought that bad environment was the chief source of crime.

Pres. Jones reinforced the thought that evil environment is perhaps the most prolific source of crime and called attention to the probability that the claim that crime is on the increase is based upon the fact of greater publicity of all crimes that are committed as well as a great increase in the catalogue of crimes, that is to say, there are very many more offenses today that are catalogued as criminal than prevailed many years ago. This together with the great publicity given to the violation of all laws is probably the answer to the claim that crime is on the increase.

Prof. Arbaugh raised the question as to whether the proportion of crime was as great from the intelligent as from the illiterate and questioned the correctness of the assertion that intelligence and crime increase apace.

Dr. Hueston didn't believe that crime per capita is on the increase. He strongly emphasized the law of heredity as a direct contributor and cause of crime and dwelt somewhat at length on individual illustrations which had come under his observation in his long life of practice as a physician. He conceded, however, in answer to Pres. Jones's inquiry, that much of the evil results which he had attributed to heredity, might appropriately be catalogued under the title of "pre-natal environment."

The class according to a motion made the week before, took up a voluntary contribution for the Beaulah Land Academy for Homeless Boys at Bay Springs, Michigan, on behalf of which its treasurer, Mr. Hermon Lee Swift, addressed the class on the 15th. Although a smaller attendance at the class than usual was present, the contribution amounted to $15.

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FAMOUS PIRATES of HISTORY

How Buccaneer Morgan Destroyed A Spanish Fleet

IN the good old days of buccaneers and pirates Venezuela, the little war swept country of the south so much in the public eye of late, was the very special field of the world's most notorious freebooters.

Francis L'Olonnois and Henry Morgan, who remain unequaled for their unlawful daring and skill, and a score of others were sailing 300 years ago the very seas now patrolled by England and Germany, and they were fearlessly pillaging and plundering right and left.

This piracy lasted from 1600 to 1680, during which time England and France were at almost continuous war with Spain.

The richest of all the towns and cities of the Spanish main in those days were La Guayra, a place called Gibral-

THE PIRATE SLEW THE SENTINEL.

tar, which today is nothing more than a miserable village of huts; Maracaibo and Merida, in Venezuela, and Porto Bello and Panama, on either side of the isthmus. Here, since the days of Cortes and Pizarro, the merchandise coming from Spain and destined for the colonies of Ecuador, Peru and Chile on the south and Mexico on the north, and the gold, silver, emeralds and other products from the colonies intended for shipment to Spain, were handled, the entire six cities forming a cluster of distributing and collecting points for the products of some of the richest countries on earth. These towns were full of merchants, Maracaibo being a settlement of Christianized Jews, and all of them were fabulously rich.

It was in 1654 that Francis L'Olonnois, the most intrepid of the buccaneers, gathered a fleet and set sail for Porto Cabello, then a mere pirates' resort, from which point he fitted out and proceeded toward Maracaibo.

A short time before he started on the Venezuelan expedition the governor of Cuba sent a man-of-war against him, with instructions to show L'Olonnois and his crew no quarter. The latter was lying off Haiti and, ascertaining the location of the Spanish ship, armed himself with a meat cleaver and, telling his men that he would give them a lesson in bravery, left, with one companion, for the hostile vessel.

Climbing on board, he surprised and killed the sentinels on guard, and, going below among the sleeping officers and crew, he, single handed, beheaded them one by one, placing the cleaver to his lips and tasting the blood as he dispatched them one at a time.

This feat stands unparalleled for daring and courage.

Henry Morgan, a Welshman, the greatest of the English buccaneers, was a different sort of man from L'Olonnois, but as great a rogue.

It was in the year 1667 that Morgan undertook what turned out to be one of the most remarkable naval engagements ever fought and which is of interest to Americans owing to the fact that the conditions were almost exactly the same as those which prevailed in the Santiago fight of the late Spanish-American war. Maracaibo had been sacked in 1654 by L'Olonnois, but had recovered from the shock and in 1668 was again a very rich town.

Morgan entered this peculiar bay with three ships, stormed the town and took the fort. His entire command entered a building and were making merry with some wine which the garrison had left when Morgan stepped outside to take a view of the place.

The city was deserted, but Morgan sent 100 men into the woods to hunt up the fugitives, who, with their wealth were secreted in the forests round about.

They returned with thirty men and women. This was kept up for days and the most inhuman tortures were employed to force these unfortunates to confess where they had hidden their wealth. Some were broken on the rack, while others were tied and burning torches placed between their fingers.

Weary of scenes of bloodshed and suffering, Morgan finally sailed away, but to the dismay of his crew found the entrance to the harbor blocked by three Spanish warships in the same manner that the fleet of Cervera was blockaded in Santiago harbor. They had also rebuilt the fort at the mouth of the harbor.

Undismayed, Morgan coolly removed the plunder and prisoners from his largest vessel to the smaller ships of his fleet and filled it with all the gunpowder, pitch, tar, rosin and other combustibles that he could find in Maracaibo. Then he mounted wooden cannon about over the vessel and covered the decks with posts dressed to resemble men. Having finished all this, he sent word to the Spanish commander stating that unless he paid a heavy ransom for Maracaibo he would burn the place to the ground.

The Spanish admiral replied that unless he surrendered in three days he would enter the harbor and pay the ransom in lead.

This brought matters to a head, and next morning Morgan sailed down the harbor, single file, after the manner of Cervera leaving Santiago harbor, the dummy ship leading, in charge of a few resolute men, who at a signal from Morgan were to apply the match to the fuses and escape in a small boat to the other side.

When the Spanish admiral saw the first vessel of Morgan's squadron coming out of the harbor and heading directly toward him he sailed in to meet him, grappling and making fast to the vessel's sides for what he expected would be a hand to hand conflict.

Then the matches were applied and pandemonium followed. The Spanish admiral could not unfasten the chains and clamps with which he had fastened his own vessel to what he thought was Morgan's flagship, and in a few minutes his own ship was ablaze from stem to stern.

He and the members of his crew jumped overboard to drown rather than to fall into the hands of Morgan, while the two remaining vessels of his fleet were run aground and abandoned by the officers and crews, who fled to the woods.

The fort, farther down the harbor, had still to be passed, but Morgan executed a maneuver which threw the garrison into a state of alarm, causing them to expect an attack in the rear, and to meet this threatened onslaught they removed their cannon to a point some distance from the fort. When this was done Morgan sailed out of the harbor, his sailors jeering at the Spanish garrison, who were unable to bring their ordnance back in time to fire on the bold and resourceful pirate.

Blacksmiths Fight With Iron Bars

Edward Dahlke and Jacob Meyer, two blacksmiths employed in a chain factory in St. Louis, a few days ago became involved in a quarrel and assaulted each other with heavy iron bars.

The men use about their fires heavy pokers two and one-half feet long, looped at one end and flattened at the other, which are made by themselves. Meyer had his in his hand. In a frenzy of anger he rushed on Dahlke and began to rain blows on him. A blow on the head staggered him. He threw up his left arm to ward off the second blow, and the heavy iron fell on his arm, breaking it above the elbow.

By that time he had caught up his own poker and with his uninjured right arm was returning blow for blow. The men fought back and forth between the piles of scrap iron like gladiators of old. Each attacked and parried with the heavy bars of iron as if they had been broadswords. Their desperation gave them skill. Sparks sprang from the contact of weapons and flesh.

They were evenly matched as to strength, although Meyer is sixty years old and Dahlke is only forty-four.

Men in the shop tried to stop them, but there was none brave enough to interpose between the antagonists. An opportunity came when Meyer was crowded back against a pile of iron by Dahlke and fell. He was at the mercy of Dahlke, but before Dahlke could strike a blow he was seized, and both men were disarmed.

CARVING HIS TOMBSTONE.

Syracuse (N. Y.) Man Finds Pleasure in Preparing His Own Monument.

[illegible] the only man in Syracuse, [illegible] carving with his own [illegible]tone which is to mark his [illegible]ing place is George H. Smith of that city, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

This tombstone is simple but artistic and is composed of a fine piece of rare Italian marble of a soft gray hue. It stands upon a base two feet high, which is cut square and supported upon a subbase as carefully polished as the other portions of the monument. The column, tapering slightly from the bottom to top, bears upon its front the inscription:

> In Memory
> of
> Emma A.,
> Wife of G. H. Smith,
> Died June 9, 1885,
> Aged 51 Years.

Upon the reverse side Mr. Smith expects to have his own name with a blank for the date of death. He is proud of his handiwork and is perfectly willing to display it and to talk of it.

"My wife and I had an agreement," he said, "that I should carve the tombstone that is to mark our graves. She has been dead eighteen years, and ever since she died I have been intending to get to work at it, but somehow I never have until this winter. I wanted to do it all myself, you see, and somehow the right time never seemed to come. A stone like this would cost me $75 or $100 if I had to buy it, but it isn't only that. I feel as if I didn't want any one else to have a thing to do with it.

"It isn't a very high monument," Mr. Smith went on, "but somehow I like it better than as if it was. Those great tall obelisks never did suit me. I like something nice and yet plain and not fussy, and I don't want any birds or angels or such things on top of it, either. They're all right for those that like them, but they're not used as much now as they used to be and I don't care for them anyway. I may carve a flower or some such little thing above the names. I haven't made up my mind about that yet, but I think it will be all right when I get it done, don't you?

"The tombstone is for us both," he says proudly, "my wife and I. She's waited eighteen years for it, but she won't have to wait much longer. And when I want it it will be ready for me too."

DIAMOND FROM THE SKY.

Genuine Gem Found In a Forty Pound Meteorite In Arizona.

A diamond that fell from the sky is on exhibition at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. It belongs to Professor George Frederick Kunz and is part of a forty pound meteorite he found in Canyon Diablo, at the foot of the Crater mountain, Arizona, says the New York Evening Journal.

The diamond was not discovered until after nearly all of the chisels in the possession of Dr. E. A. Foote of Philadelphia, to whom the meteorite was sent, had been broken in an attempt to cut through the surface. An emery wheel was also ruined, and then corundum, the hardest substance next to diamonds, was tried in polishing the surface of the find.

The diamond rests on a small jagged area of less pure carbon about the size of a large marble.

Scientists differ as to whether diamonds exist in the mineralogy of other planets or whether the diamond was formed in the flight to earth. The theory is advanced in connection with the latter idea that the enormous pressure applied to the interior of a mass of iron by the heating of the exterior by friction would crystallize the carbon in the center and form a diamond.

A SOCIETY INNOVATION.

Novelty In Footman's Garb Originated by a New York Woman.

Mrs. Cornelia Ward Hall, who is prominent in the Ardsley set, revolutionized modern ideas of footmen a few days ago, states the New York Press. Her house at 559 Fifth avenue, New York, lies along the great thoroughfare where the crowds are thickest. A strip of scarlet carpet extended from the curb to the stoop, and instead of a gaudy foreign footman in gold braid and vivid broadcloth Mrs. Hall's man wore a well fitting paddock coat. His hat was silk, and he wore gray gloves. Moreover, the man had a square jaw and was clean shaved and in every way conveyed the impression that he was a guest and not a flunky.

As he escorted the women to and from the carriages not a spectator knew this well groomed fellow was a footman and that it was Mrs. Hall's original idea that lackeys should resemble gentlemen as nearly as possible. Only when the flunky in the overcoat waited at the curb was the illusion dispelled. When one woman arrived in her carriage, she repelled the assistance of the Hall footman, believing him to be a strange man seeking a flirtation.

New Engineering Tools.

The fighting around Santiago in 1898 has resulted in the addition to the equipment of the engineer corps of two implements which proved to be very useful in that battle, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. These are the machete and the wire cutting pliers. The machete is not only a valuable weapon of offense at close quarters, but is useful in cutting through thick brush and jungle growth. The usefulness of the pliers is obvious since barbed wire has come to be such an important factor in the defense of fortified positions. Without them it is likely that many more men would have fallen in the assault on the San Juan blockhouse.

BRITISH MILITARY SCANDAL.

Some Cases of Flogging [illegible] Among the Grenadier [illegible]

The disclosure of the flo[illegible] practices among the Grenadier [illegible] officers in England has evoked s[illegible]ide-spread amazement and disg[illegible] it is believed that in order to allay the public indignation the government will volunteer to make an inquiry into the subject when parliament meets, says the London correspondent of the New York World.

The guards' officers don't live in barracks like those of other regiments, and it is urged that some special means are necessary to maintain discipline among them. Extraordinary stories are now circulating as to indignities inflicted upon subalterns condemned by these illegal regimental tribunals.

It said that the Marquis of Douro (the duke of Wellington's heir), who fainted under blows by a billiard cue—which is a thinner, more stinging instrument of punishment than the American article—was afterward completely stripped, coated with jam and thrown into the barracks square. In another case a young subaltern was shaved after his flogging. Another, who dined at a public restaurant accompanied by a chorus girl while the colonel and his wife were sitting there, was flogged with a knotted cane until he was nearly mad with agony, and then, divested of his trousers, he was forced to kneel down and sign a paper in which he denounced himself in the most opprobrious terms. The guards' colonel mentions in the papers an instance in which the victim fought and was so badly mauled he was long in hospital.

The Duke of Wellington's son was flogged because he left the Wellington barracks in undress uniform to get his hair cut. To have one's hair cut while wearing a uniform of any kind is considered a breach of regimental etiquette, except when the officer is actually on duty. Another officer was flogged for omitting to attend the regimental court martial.

CRITICISM OF A PIANO.

Why Artists Say New White House Instrument Is a Misfit.

A protest has been registered against the retention of the new $10,000 piano in the east room of the restored White House at Washington, says the Chicago News. The consulting artists who had charge of the furnishing and decorations have placed the seal of their disapproval upon the instrument. The instrument looks as if it were carved from burnished gold, for its entire exterior has been heavily plated with gold leaf. But the objection is made that it is the only piece of furniture in the room which is not in keeping with the general scheme, and therefore its presence is not wanted. Mr. McKim, the architect, insisted that only metal pieces and frames of mirrors be gilded in the decoration of the room, and the piano stands forth in bold defiance of this artistic ultimatum. It blazes with splendor from the claws of its legs of carved eagles to the rich silken covering of yellow.

Mr. McKim does not think of criticising its worth as a piano. No one could honestly do that. But he refuses to regard it other than as an intrusion and consequently has raised his voice in disapproval. It is doubtful if anything will be done about the matter until the close of the season, but later it will be replaced by an instrument which will not cry its disregard for its surroundings. The White House artists will furnish the decorative scheme for the case of the next piano.

MERCHANT'S NOVEL IDEA.

Will Run His Store "as Christ Would Run It."

A. F. Norton, who bought the Lancaster general store at Converse, near Kokomo, Ind., says he expects to run the store "as Christ would run it."

Mr. Norton will sell for cash, will pay his clerks at the close of each day and will not deliver goods, says the New York American. Under no circumstances will the store be open on Sunday. Should the profits of any day exceed $2.50 Mr. Norton says he will sell the remainder of the day at cost. The clerks will be given a percentage on all the profits after Mr. Norton's actual living expenses are paid, and all will get groceries out of the store at cost. The poor are to be charged the actual wholesale cost, and those unable to pay are to be given bread and molasses free.

Roosevelt's Reply to an Officeseeker.

A New York politician, says the Washington correspondent of the New York World, went to the president recently and said:

"Mr. President, I want a place. I have good claims for one. What will you do for me?"

"Don't see that I can do a thing," answered the president. "Choate absolutely refuses to resign as ambassador to England, and of course you wouldn't take anything else. Good morning."

President's Need For Swordplay.

[The president has determined to take a course of lessons in single stick fencing as well as in saber and poniard work.—Washington Dispatch.]

The president will take a course
Of lessons with the single stick,
The saber learn to use and eke
To thrust the poniard sure and quick.

So he will be prepared to make
Some cutting arguments and rap
His enemies upon the poll
And make them see the point, mayhap.

Such skill does very well, indeed,
For mere polemic politics,
But with the "practical" what use
Are sabers, poniards, single sticks?

So, no doubt, when spoils hungerers
With arguments his patience tax,
He'll go back to the good old way
And bid the headsman use the ax.

—Indianapolis News.

Consumption

Salt pork is a famous old-fashioned remedy for consumption. "Eat plenty of pork," was the advice to the consumptive 50 and 100 years ago.

Salt pork is good if a man can stomach it. The idea behind it is that fat is the food the consumptive needs most.

Scott's Emulsion is the modern method of feeding fat to the consumptive. Pork is too rough for sensitive stomachs. Scott's Emulsion is the most refined of fats, especially prepared for easy digestion.

Feeding him fat in this way, which is often the only way, is half the battle, but Scott's Emulsion does more than that. There is something about the combination of cod liver oil and hypophosphites in Scott's Emulsion that puts new life into the weak parts and has a special action on the diseased lungs.

A sample will be sent free upon request.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

50c. and $1; all druggists

The New Zealand Ivy.

New Zealand has an ivy tree which has a thick, short trunk and heavy branches. It is not a climbing plant.

London's Poverty.

There are in London 200,000 human beings who have to subsist on food that falls far short of the dietary required for prison inmates, and 30,000 who are homeless.

SPORTING NOTES.

"Judge" Castro has been signed to play second base for the Rochester Eastern league team.

Harry Steinfeldt, the Cincinnati third base man, is putting in the winter months as a clothing salesman.

Frank Erne adheres to his determination not to box now, and refused a challenge from Matty Matthews.

The 1903 grand circuit meeting at Buffalo may be held over the new mile track built last year instead of on the Canadian side.

When the weather is too severe for driving, E. E. Smathers takes to the saddle, a form of exercise which he enjoys very much.

The only man who has defeated Jack Johnson of California is out for bouts. He is Hank Griffith, the champion Pacific coast heavyweight.

Manager Armour of Cleveland has thirty-three men on his pay roll and says he will keep on signing any likely ones that come under his notice.

Jack Reardon, a 210 pound wrestler from Australia, has placed himself in the hands of Dave Sullivan, the featherweight fighter. He is a strong performer.

Johnny Millin, well known to followers of running races as Cæsar Young's cashier, has blossomed out as an owner. He owns Princess Titania and several two-year-olds.

How They Do It.

The bold highwayman wins "hands up!"
"Hands down!" the gambler gay,
And, though he follows both pursuits,
"Hands joined" is Cupid's way.

—New York Herald.

Equal to the Emergency.

"What would you do ef you had three possums?"

"Pray ter de Lawd fer a appetite fer all."

Up Against It.

Poor cook we've got just now, for she
Can't cook to save her life.
I'd like to fire her; but, gee!
I can't, for she's my wife!

—Brooklyn Life.

Where They Differ.

"Clothes don't make the man."

"True, and that's where man and woman differ."—Chicago Post.

Just Took It.

"I think I've earned a kiss," he said;
The lights burned low, the hour was late.
She whispered with averted head,
"'Tis not worth while to arbitrate."

—Judge.

Acquired by Marriage.

"He has a will of his own, they say."
"Yes. It came to him with his wife."
—Chicago Post.

Good Shot.

"What should I pop?" the hunter said
As he strolled along with her,
And she responded, blushing red,
"Perhaps the question, sir!"

—Denver News.

WEAKNESS

PECULIAR TO MEN AND WOMEN

It is sad to contemplate the unfortunate condition of so many men of our day and generation. At 30 they feel 50; at 40 they feel 60, and at 50 when they should be in the very prime of life, they are almost ready for the grave. The fire of youth has gone out, the fountain of vitality is exhausted. Premature old age! No matter what produced it, whether evil habits in youth, later excesses, or business worries, the one thing for you to do is to get back the vim, the vigor and vivacity of manhood. Don't lose your grip on life. There are yet many happy, golden years for you if you only get help. We can and will not only help you, but cure you to stay cured. Curing diseases and weaknesses of the nervous and sexual system has been our exclusive business for the past 30 years, during which time we have cured enough fallen men to make an army. OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT will restore to you what you have lost.

It purifies and enriches the BLOOD, strengthens the NERVES, vitalizes the sexual organs, checks all unnatural drains and losses and fits a man for the active duties of life.

Cures Guaranteed or No Pay.

We treat and cure Blood Poison, Varicocele, Stricture, Gleet, Urinary Drains, Sexual Weakness, Kidney and Bladder diseases. CONSULTATION FREE. If unable to call, write for a Question Blank for Home Treatment.

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THE CHICAGO POST Chicago, Ill.

CURTAIN CALLS.

May Irvin is to star in "Sally In Our Alley."

Tony Denier is arranging to open a hippodrome in Chicago in January.

Ellen Terry, it is said, will not accompany Sir Henry Irving on his next American tour.

Edna May is to have the chief role in a new musical play by Leslie Stuart and Paul Potter.

H. W. Savage of the Castle Square Opera company and George Ade have returned from Europe.

Letty Lind will, it is said, make her reappearance on the stage in "The Girl From Kay's" at London.

A new bridesmaid in "A Chinese Honeymoon" is Isabelle Whitlock, who won fame in the "Florodora" sextet.

One of Weedon Grossmith's actors, Herbert Smith, has bought a three act farce entitled "The Adoptions of Archibald."

Miss Elizabeth Tyree is making ready for "Gretna Green," a romantic comedy, by Grace Livingston Furniss, in which she will make her debut as a star.

To Purify Water.

An ounce of powdered alum stirred into a hogshead of putrid water will render it sweet and fit for use in the course of a few hours.

Edible Mushrooms In China.

Large quantities of fungi are eaten by the Chinese of every province, and some have medical or dietetic properties assigned to them. The polpori or boleti are generally preferred to the agarics, so largely eaten in Europe.

A Tenant's Revenge.

In revenge for his landlord's refusal to paint his house an Antwerp tenant has hung out this text: "At the Sign of the Dirty Front."

Compulsory Religion.

To such an extent does religion prevail at Gonoatoa, in the south seas, that every man, woman and child on that island who does not go to church at least three times a week is liable to be arrested and fined, the fine going to the king.

Tourists In Italy.

Foreign tourists annually spend in Italy $60,000,000. Rome almost entirely lives on her foreign and provincial visitors.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over 60 years by millions for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind.

DEVICE TO AID ENGINEERS.

Signal Appliance to Prevent Disasters Like Westfield Wreck.

A Brooklyn electrical engineer has just patented a device that, it is asserted, will make impossible such a disaster as occurred recently at Westfield, N. J., says the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger and Times. It is a signal appliance that will work in connection with the present semaphore system and will display the signal on board the locomotive immediately before the engineer's eyes, so that it cannot be obscured in fog or darkness and if it is a danger signal will put on the air brakes and stop the train, even though the engineer be dead in his cab.

The signal works in three ways at the same time. It displays for a danger signal a red light, blows a whistle and puts on the air brakes simultaneously. For a precautionary signal it simply puts on a green light in front of the engineer's eyes. In order to make the system doubly sure the semaphore lights now in use may be left on the semaphores, so that there will be signals on the cab and alongside the track. A large railway system is considering the adoption of the invention.

Springtime and Winter.

Who cares for winter
When all the bright day
The cheeks of the girls
Are as red as the May
And their eyes change to azure
These ghost skies of gray!

A Stayer.

"Don't you find Mr. Bings easy to entertain?"

"Yes; too easy. He lets me do all the talking."

"And what does he do?"

"He just stays."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PAID TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

We have spent over twenty-five years paying for space to talk about Scott's Emulsion as a great help to the consumptive for all throat and lung trouble, as an unrivalled flesh builder, and as a tonic for weak children.

Your Tongue

If it's coated, your stomach is bad, your liver is out of order. Ayer's Pills will clean your tongue, cure your dyspepsia, make your liver right. Easy to take, easy to operate.

25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the whiskers

50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

GINSENG FARM TRUST.

Proposition to Form One of Wisconsin Growers.

BIG PRICES PAID FOR THE ROOTS.

Fantastic Shapes In Great Demand Among Chinamen—Celestials Worship Medical Plant When It Resembles the Form of a Human Being—How It Is Cultivated.

An agent of an American ginseng company was in Milwaukee a few days ago in consultation with men in that city who have been buying lands for the purpose of raising ginseng and who own ginseng gardens, the object being to form a trust of the growers, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Recently a number of Milwaukee and Chicago capitalists have invested large sums in lands in Wood and Juneau counties, in Wisconsin, to be utilized as ginseng farms or gardens. These lands are located near Nekoosa and Armenia, the latter town being in Juneau and on the banks of the Wisconsin river, while Nekoosa is in Wood county, a few miles north.

The attention of the United States agricultural department was called to this section of the state by a Chicagoan, and the soil and climatic conditions were pronounced among the best in the country for the successful cultivation of ginseng. The trust, it is said, which it is proposed to form has options on large gardens in Michigan nearly opposite Milwaukee and in Missouri and is in a fair way to make a deal in a county in the southwestern part of the state, where a most successful garden has been in operation for several years.

The roots are worth from $3 to $10 a pound, according to quality, and crops valued at $50,000 have been raised on one acre, while the seed alone sells at $20 a pound, or an average of 2½ cents a seed. The entire crop of ginseng raised in the United States goes to China, where the natives not only eat it for all the ills that flesh is heir to, but worship it. Fantastically shaped pieces of ginseng bring almost fabulous prices, especially if they be in the form of a human being or resemble the body, with legs, arms and head. One of these is said to have brought from a famous mandarin $5,000.

The agricultural department in a recent report stated that there was no danger of an overproduction and that all the ginseng raised in the United States in the next twenty years would find a ready market.

The syndicate that has been formed has made offers to the owners of gardens in Rock, Wood, Juneau, Dodge, Waukesha and other counties, where second and third year crops have been raised. It takes about four years to produce a marketable root from the seed.

A few years ago wild ginseng grew in nearly every county in Wisconsin, but Indians and others have dug up every root and shipped it to the exporters in New York, where they have received big prices for it. It is believed that every seed and growing root of ginseng will be controlled by the trust within a very few weeks.

Ginseng is cultivated either in the woods or under cover of brush thrown upon a latticework supported above a crop of posts or poles. Seeds are harvested for three years, and the fourth year the roots from the first seeds sown are ready for market. A man living at Palmyra, a few miles west of Milwaukee, planted a quarter of an acre with seeds three years ago, and an agent this winter bought 300,000 seeds from him at 2½ cents apiece.

The ginseng is sold in China, it is said, for prices ranging all the way from $60 to $200 a pound, according to its quality. It will be seen, therefore, that while the growers are now reaping a rich harvest the exporter is making a vast fortune. Chinamen call ginseng the "man plant" and believe they must have it, and consequently they will pay, if able, any price asked.

ROOSEVELT TO FENCE.

President Engages Expert and Will Learn Use of the Sword.

President Roosevelt has secured the services of Professor Generoso Pavese, a fencing master of Baltimore, and will take lessons in single stick fencing as well as in the use of the saber and poniard, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Evening Journal.

Pavese has shoulders a yard across and a waist like a wasp. The lessons will begin in March, and by Easter the president hopes to be able to acquit himself with credit in a bout with General Leonard Wood.

While the newspapers have had many stories of the marks of battle General Wood has inflicted on the president, there has been none about any changes in Wood's physiognomy wrought by the president. This has galled so mighty an athlete as the president, and he looked up the fencing master.

New Typesetting Machine.

Oliver M. Gilmer of St. Joseph, Mo., says he has invented and is now perfecting a typesetting machine which will eliminate the complicated mechanism now in use, says the Chicago Tribune. The machine is a combination typesetting device and stereotyping plant. Instead of assembling lines of type or matrices the depression of keys makes corresponding impressions in specially prepared stereotyping paper, and when the line is completed a cast is made of it. The machine "spaces the lines out" and furnishes a complete line by a simple and cheap process.

How a Bullfighter Met Death In Arena

The annual bullfight at Juarez, Mexico, held in honor of Guadalupe, the patron saint of the republic, reached a thrilling climax a few days ago when the famous banderillero, Francisco Matillera, was gored to death by a fierce Samalayuca bull.

Matillera was pierced through both thighs by the beast's horns and pinned to the parapet. His bones were broken, and his flesh was torn.

A company of bullfighters engaged for the El Paso midwinter carnival was giving its first performance. The fight attracted an enormous crowd from El Paso. The first two bulls turned into the amphitheater proved indifferent fighters.

The third was a monster, wild and full of fight. In his first charge he unseated both of the picadors and tossed

THE BULL TOSSED MATILLERA.

one of them, then faced Matillera, who was coming toward him, tauntingly waving his flag decked dart. With a bellow the bull charged. Matillera stood his ground until the beast was almost upon him, then stepped aside and planted the banderillo in his neck as he swept by.

The spectators were cheering when the bull made another rush, caught Matillera against the fence and, driving a horn through his thigh, tossed him high in the air.

The man fell on the bull's horns and was fearfully gored. On striking the ground he rolled under a plank, and the bull turned to the other fighters.

Five thousand people, many of them Americans, witnessed the spectacle. A number of women fainted, but the Mexican contingent of the audience cheered lustily and seemed to gloat over the torture of the banderillero.

In the meantime the bull was slaughtered by a clean stroke of the sword of the matadore, and another animal was brought into the ring to be goaded to madness and put to death after being tortured.

Woman's Hard Fight With a Big Sawfish

Some remarkable fishing has been done by two women—Mrs. J. Turner-Turner and her sister, Miss Blanche Hannay—on the coast near Jacksonville, Fla., recently. In fact, no other women ever equaled their record in the waters of the gulf, and it is doubtful whether any male angler has done as well.

Mrs. Turner-Turner landed a sawfish 13 feet 10 inches in length, the gigantic inhabitant of the deep being caught on tarpon tackle, for she was tarpon fishing at the time. In addition to the big sawfish Mrs. Turner-Turner bagged seventy-six tarpon and innumerable sharks and jewfish.

Miss Hannay's bag included a 240 pound jewfish and three splendid tarpon, the largest of which weighed 164 pounds. The women accomplished this remarkable catch in the space of two weeks.

Any fisherman can understand what it means to land a fierce sawfish more than thirteen feet in length. Such a fight called for wonderful patience, resource, skill and muscular endurance. After a hot fight lasting fully an hour the monster was partly subdued and dragged toward the boat or, rather, the boat toward the fish.

At the risk of a furious attack upon the boat with its formidable saw the great fish was finally got but a few feet from the boat. Then a bullet was sent into its head, which had the effect of quieting it sufficiently to allow of a rope being hitched over its formidable saw.

WHY COMBINATIONS DO NOT FAVOR PUBLICITY

By H. O. HAVEMEYER, President of the American Sugar Refining Company

MY COMPANY HAS HERETOFORE GIVEN SUCH INFORMATION TO STOCKHOLDERS AS THEY AS A BODY HAVE ASKED FOR.

It has conformed to the action heretofore taken at annual meetings that special information shall not be given to individual stockholders. This recognizes that BUSINESS WHICH IS TO BE DONE BY CORPORATIONS IN COMPETITION WITH INDIVIDUALS CANNOT SATISFACTORILY BE DONE IF THE INDIVIDUAL MAY WITHHOLD ALL INFORMATION ABOUT HIS BUSINESS AND THE CORPORATION SHALL BE COMPELLED TO MAKE PUBLIC INFORMATION ABOUT ITS BUSINESS.

The average price at which refined has been sold is 4.55 cents a pound. This includes 1.81 cents a pound which goes to the government.

IT THUS APPEARS THAT THE NET PRICE HAS BEEN REDUCED TO 2.64 CENTS A POUND, AS AGAINST A NET PRICE WHICH IN 1877, AT THE TIME OF THE FORMATION OF THE SUGAR REFINERIES COMPANY, WAS 3.50 CENTS.

The low price leads to increased consumption and enables the business to be done at the lowest possible margin. The natural increase of consumption year by year may be stated to be 4.75 per cent. During the last year the increase was 8.17 per cent. This must be attributed to the reduction in price brought about by the combination. IT IS ONLY BY KEEPING THE PRICE DOWN THAT COMPETITION CAN BE MET, and if our legislators would inform themselves of the situation they would learn that in our industry there is no such thing as preventing competition and the building of new refineries.

The above makes it impossible to understand what reasonable motive there can be for much of the so called antitrust legislation. The consumer is certainly benefited by a low price. My company will adhere to the policy which it has heretofore pursued of doing business at a minimum of margin, relying for its profits upon enlarged consumption.

THE MUCH ABUSED TRUST NOT SO BAD AS PAINTED

By FRANKLIN MURPHY, Governor of New Jersey

WHETHER with just reason or not, what is generally known as the trust question has become the absorbing question of the time.

COMBINATION MEANS A LARGER CONCERN, BUT IT DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN A MONOPOLY. AS A MATTER OF EXPERIENCE IT IS FOUND THAT WHEN IT APPROACHES MONOPOLY NEW CAPITAL IS FOUND FOR NEW ESTABLISHMENTS, AND COMPETITION AGAIN APPEARS.

Opportunities for profit are not long neglected. Our people are too enterprising to allow monopolies to exist.

THE DANGER IS NOT TO THE PEOPLE FROM THE GREED OF CORPORATE POWER ASSERTING ITSELF UNWISELY, BUT TO THE CORPORATIONS THEMSELVES. Because of this alleged danger it has become the fashion of the day to assail corporations on general principles, and the public man who is bold enough to say a word in their favor runs the risk of bitter criticism as to his motive, as if it were a crime to be a stockholder and immoral to be the friend of stockholders.

IT IS TIME THE AIR SHOULD BE CLEARED. THE CORPORATIONS HAVE THEIR RIGHTS AS THE INDIVIDUAL HAS HIS.

We undertake in New Jersey to protect them in their rights. In the last ten years the corporations organized under our beneficent laws have paid the state the large sum of $13,000,000, and for the last three years the payments have averaged $2,227,346.

SHALL THE TRADE UNIONS BE INCORPORATED?—NO!

By CLARENCE S. DARROW of Chicago, Attorney For the United Mine Workers of America

THE demand for the incorporation of trade unions is the last trench of those who oppose organized labor. It is impudent and presumptuous.

NO FRIEND OF TRADE UNIONISM EVER BELIEVED IN IT OR ADVOCATED OR CALLED FOR IT.

It is demanded today by those interests and those enemies who have used every means at their command to oppose trade unionism to counteract its influence and destroy it. HOW THE LABOR ORGANIZATIONS SHALL MANAGE THEIR OWN AFFAIRS IS NOT THE BUSINESS OF THE CORPORATIONS OR THE EMPLOYERS. This new demand for the incorporation of labor unions is not only unjust and unreasonable, but it is impudent and insulting to the last degree.

The First Duty of the Good Citizen

By BLISS CARMAN, Poet

THE FIRST DUTY OF THE GOOD CITIZEN IS NOT TO VOTE, BUT TO THINK.

Let us get the best light we can and then follow it without fear. IT IS ONLY WHEN WE ACT WITHOUT THINKING THAT ACTION BECOMES DANGEROUS; also it is only when we work without caring that our work becomes futile and unlovely.

Hunting Wild Hogs On the Colorado River

Colonel Jack Rogers, who has hunted along the southern course of the Colorado river, is an enthusiast on the subject of wild hog hunting.

"There is no sport in the world," says he, "that is attended with as much risk or more excitement. Wild hogs will kill anything that walks. No grizzly will trifle with a drove. He knows it is sure death.

"The first time I went on a hunt after these southwestern hogs I was inclined to laugh at the warnings of my Yuma Indian guides," said the colonel the other day. "About noon we came on a drove. Tite, one of the Yuma guides, told me to get my rifle ready and take my stand near a thick spreading tree with some low hanging limbs. He and Paul, the second Indian,

THE BOAR BEGAN ROOTING THE TREE.

stepped off to the sides, each standing beside a sapling. Then we sent the dogs into the brush and awaited developments.

"The developments came. The dogs broke out of the underbrush. They didn't pay any attention to us, but acted like dogs that had some important business at the other end of the county.

"Following the dogs and only a little way behind came a big boar. If ever I saw a truly demoniac picture of rage, it was that. The white foam was dripping from his great teeth; he was covered with the blood of a slaughtered dog, and he was certainly out on the kill. Tite fired and hit him square in the forehead. He gave a grunt of rage and wheeled.

"Tite had made the mistake of not selecting a large enough tree. It was only a sapling, but he swung up without losing time, dropping his gun. The boar came at the sapling full tilt, struck it fair with his forehead, and the blow shook the little tree so that Tite was nearly shaken off.

"After two or three more attempts to butt down the tree the boar began work about three feet from the foot of it, digging up the ground until he struck the root, then biting it with his sharp teeth. I judged it was up to me to take a hand in the game.

"I slung my rifle over my shoulder and scrambled up into my tree. I got a good range on the big hog and let him have it. If I expected that bullet to bring him down, I was a mightily mistaken hunter. He saw the smoke from my rifle, recognized that he had a new enemy to deal with and came for my tree without loss of time. He started in to try to dig up the roots. The tree was too big for him to succeed in this design, and, besides, I didn't give him a fair chance at it. I pumped bullets at him at short range until he keeled over, but it took seven shots.

"The rest of the drove, nineteen in all, had Paul, the other Indian, up a tree and had begun to undermine it. If Tite and I had not come to his rescue, they would have had him sure. We got up trees where we had a good range and pumped lead into them. It took fifty bullets to dispose of the drove."

Bicyclist Falls Ninety Feet.

Mr. Eddie Gifford is quite the most wonderful one legged man in the world. Indeed no less than three men with the full complement of nether limbs have been killed in attempting what he does twice every day of his life—namely, ride on a bicycle off a platform ninety feet high into a tank with five feet of water in it. Mr. Gifford has only had one accident. One day as he struck the water he felt as if some one had given him a terrible blow in the face. When he got out of the tank, blood was streaming from a gash in his cheek. You would never guess what gave it him. Not his bicycle. That he always throws clear. No. It was nothing but a small chip of floating wood! Now he always has the tank skimmed before diving.

The Self Effacing Act.

Myer—In olden time it is said that it was possible for a man to render himself invisible.

Gyer—Pshaw! That's not at all remarkable. Men in this country are doing it every day.

Myer—You don't tell me! How do they manage it?

Gyer—By marrying famous women.—Chicago News.

NAME THE ARBITERS

BOWEN PROPOSES THAT CZAR BE ASKED TO DO SO.

ALLIES HAVE NOT ASSENTED, BUT PROBABLY WILL.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR PLEASED OVER THE AFFAIR.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Mr. Bowen, the Venezuelan plenipotentiary, has proposed to the allied powers that the czar of Russia be asked to name the three arbitrators who, as The Hague tribunal, shall decide the question of preferential treatment. The suggestion has been approved by the state department.

In diplomatic circles the announcement of the proposed compliment to the czar is a subject of comment today. The allies have not yet signified their acceptance of the suggestion, but this is regarded as well night certain.

Comte Cassini, the Russian ambassador, will not be officially informed of the fact until all the powers have

CZAR OF RUSSIA.

agreed to the suggestion, when he will be asked to present the invitation to his sovereign. The ambassador evidently was pleased on hearing of this renewed evidence of friendship for his country on the part of the United States and expressed his appreciation of the courtesy of Mr. Bowen in suggesting the czar for this important duty.

"I can only say," the ambassador said to a representative of the Associated Press, "that his majesty will deeply appreciate the compliment to him which Mr. Bowen has proposed."

At the French embassy an official suggested that it was an especially appropriate tribute to the founder of the Hague tribunal that he be invited to select the personnel of the court which will pass on the first case to be submitted to it by European powers.

New Feature For Exposition.

New York, Feb. 25.—One of the features of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis next year is to be the world's congress of science and arts. This congress will differ from those previously held at world's fairs in that, instead of comprising a great number of independent bodies of men, there will be but a single congress, which, however, will be divided and subdivided, as necessary, in order that every branch of pure and applied science may be duly represented. Professor Simon Newcomb of Washington, D. C., has been designated as president of the congress.

Senator Alger Gives a Dinner.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Senator Alger gave one of the most elaborate dinners of the season last night at his residence on Sixteenth street. Among the guests were Secretary of the Navy Moody, Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, Admiral Dewey, Supreme Court Justices Brown, White and Harlan, General Corbin, Senators T. C. Platt, Cockrell, Dryden and Quarles, Don M. Dickinson, General Henry M. Duffield and George H. Hopkins. The guests were Democrats as well as Republicans, so nobody could see any political significance in it.

Gala Day In Havana.

Havana, Feb. 25.—The eighth anniversary of the uprising at Baire, which was the beginning of the Cuban revolution against Spanish rule, which finally resulted in Cuba's freedom, was gaily celebrated in Havana Tuesday. The day was also the climax of the carnival season, rain having previously interfered with the festivities. Business was suspended and the streets and buildings everywhere decorated with flags. Salutes were fired by the fortresses and the newly presented flags were hoisted on Moro castle.

Suspended the Senior Class.

Ballston, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The Ballston high school class of 1903, fourteen girls and boys, were refused admission to the school yesterday. They became insubordinate Monday afternoon because there was no observance of Washington's birthday, and giving the class yell and shouting "Washington" left the schoolroom. The board of education ordered the suspension of the entire class and the refusal to admit them yesterday followed pending further action by the board.

Street Cars In a Bonfire.

St. Louis, Feb. 25.—The car sheds and sixty-seven street cars of the St. Louis & Suburban Railway company at De Hodiamont were destroyed by fire Tuesday, entailing a loss of nearly $200,000.

Banker Killed In Wreck.

Aberdeen, S. D., Feb. 25.—In a partial wreck of a Chicago & Northwestern passenger train near Athol Monday, Frederick A. Bopp, a banker of Hawkeye, Ia., was killed. Three other passengers were slightly injured.

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The Leading Agricultural Journal of the Nation, Edited by an Able Corps of Writers.

This valuable Journal, in addition to the logical treatment of all agricultural subjects will also discuss the great issues of the day, thereby adding zest to its columns and giving the farmer something to think about aside from the every day humdrum of routine duties

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SENTINEL-COMMERCIAL, YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN.

FOR MURDER OF VALMORE NICHOLS

Edward Ascher Is Undergoing His Fourth Trial

MR. NICHOLS MURDERED

In Detroit in 1898 and His Body Found in the River —Ascher Posed as a Spiritualistic Medium.

The fourth trial of Edward Ascher, charged with the murder of Valmore C. Nichols, the Pittsfield farmer, on Aug. 10, 1898, was begun in Detroit yesterday. On the first trial the jury disagreed. On the second trial Ascher was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. On the third trial the judge dismissed the jury because of evidence of attempts to tamper with the jury.

Mr. Nichols was a well known farmer living near Ypsilanti. He was a believer in spiritualism and visited Ascher in Detroit, who posed as a spiritualistic medium. Nichols finally went to Detroit with $400 in gold in a belt about his person, on account of some supposed charm. His body was found in the Detroit river anchored to the bottom by a copper wire attached to several large stones. There was a wound on the body and arsenic in the stomach. It is claimed that Ascher and Nichols hired a boat at Belle Isle and rowed out into the river and witnesses at the first trial swore that Ascher had purchased arsenic a short time before.

After Ascher's previous conviction, the supreme court granted him a new trial because evidence was introduced showing that Ascher's name was connected with another crime of a similar nature.

BETTER THAN GOLD.

"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writs F. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H. "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by Duane Spalsbury and Smith Bros.

SUPERIOR LAUREATE BREAKS LOOSE

Superior, Feb. 23.—Mrs. Henry Cook didn't know we were coming, but we knew it just the same, and right here is where the joke came in.

Mrs. Cook had planned for a quiet evening, but the crowd had made different arrangements, and the surprise came so suddenly that she was at a loss for a moment to understand whether she was at home or abroad. It was the evening of February 14, Mrs. Cook's 46th birthday anniversary, and about fifty of her enighbors and friends thought it the proper thing to celebrate the important event, which they proceeded to do in a manner that will be pleasantly remembered in the years to come..

After an all around handshake and pleasant social chat, the lovers of progressive euchre indulged in several exciting games, while others were entertained by choice selections of music from that musical wonder, the phonograps. A few of the more irrepressible youths indulged in the light fantastic.

A change in the program came when Mrs. Cook was escorted to the sitting room, where she was met by the poet laureate of Superior, who broke loose as follows:

Mrs. Cook:
We meet tonight, we're glad we're here;
We meet with hearts both glad and free;
We meet with you to celebrate
Your birthbay anniversary.

Why, the other day I learned,
Of course in confidence was told,
That Mrs. Cook, this very night,
Would be just forty-six years old.

Age sets lightly on your brow,
Years have failed to dim your eye;
They tell me you can beat them all
Making cake and pumpkin pie.

You're always up at break of day,
Meals are served on local time,
And when the washing day arrives
The clothes are early on the line.

And by many I am told—
Surely this I'll not dispute—
Your services in time of need
Are held by all in high repute.

A friend that needs a helping hand,
A neighbor needing kindly care,
They tell me, and I know it's true,
That Mrs. Cook is always there.

But one duty yet is left undone;
You ask the question, What is that?
Teach Ottmar, when he calls to see his girl,
To not forget and leave his hat.

And there's Eugene you'll need to watch;
A serious duty rests with you;
All right, of course, to carry mail,
But the rogue, he carries mail and female, too.

Now I'll draw this letter to a close,
And in pleasant memory
In years to come we'll oft return
To this glad anniversary.

If from the many scenes that's passed
You're looking toward life's setting sun,
You well may rest in calm content,
Your work is well and nobly done.

Then followed a presentation to Mrs. Cook of a beautiful parlor center table, gift from her husband and children. After partaking of a hearty repast the company donned their overcoats and wraps and departed for home, sweet home.

She was sitting up with a sick man,
No professional nurse was she,
Simply sitting up with her love-sick lover,
Giving him Rocky Mountain Tea.
Smith Bros. Drug Store.

Great Deserts.

The great desert of Gobi would fill the entire Mississippi valley from the Alleghanies to the Rockies. Upward of 300,000 square miles of Arabia are an uninhabited waste, while the terrible Sahara is vast enough to cover the whole United States.

EVEN IF You had a NECK As long as this fellow and had SORE THROAT ALL THE WAY DOWN Tonsiline WOULD QUICKLY CURE IT.

TONSILINE is the greatest throat remedy on earth. Tonsiline cures Sore Throats of all kinds very quickly, and is a positive, never-failing and speedy cure for Sore Mouth, Hoarseness and Quinsy. A small bottle of Tonsiline lasts longer than most any case of SORE THROAT. 25 and 50 cents at all druggists.
THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, OHIO.

WAS PASSED OVER.

Agricultural Bill Would Not Carry Statehood Amendment.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The Indianola, Miss., postoffice case occupied the major portion of the time of the senate Tuesday. Mr. Tillman spoke for three hours in continuation of his remarks begun Monday on the race question, and was followed by Mr. Carmack of Tennessee.

During the morning hour several bills and resolutions were passed and consideration was given the bill to further provide for the safekeeping of public money on deposit in national banks. The agricultural appropriation bill also was considered and the committee amendments agreed to, except the statehood rider, which was passed over.

The house Tuesday passed the Philippine currency bill, accepting the senate bill so far as it relates to the islands. The committee amendment striking out the international monetary conference was agreed to. The contested election case of Wagoner vs. Butler was under consideration for a time, and the Democrats began a filibuster which they threaten to continue if the case is pressed. The case was withdrawn with an agreement that it is not to come up until Thursday.

Can Appoint Cadets.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Congressman-elect Alfred Lucking will have a chance to appoint some young man in his district to a naval cadetship at Annapolis just as soon as his term of office begins next week. The navy department gave out this information yesterday. The vacancy will not exist until March 4, when Representative Corliss retires. Other Michigan members who will be entitled to cadetships are Sam W. Smith, Loud, Darragh and Bishop.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 25 cents.

A Raving Maniac.

Morenci, Mich., Feb. 25.—Harvey Keller, a young mechanic here, has gone insane and threatened the lives of his wife and children. Monday night when the officers went to arrest him he locked the door and waited for them with a heavy iron poker. They beat down the door with a battering ram, but before they could secure and handcuff him he struck one officer on the head with the poker and nearly put the other two out of business. After spending the night in the village lockup he was taken to Adrian to be committed to the asylum at Kalamazoo.

Too late to cure a cold after consumption has fastenedits deadly grip on the lungs. Take Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup while yet there is time

The Sentinel-Commercial should be in every home. $1 per year.

STORIES WERE NOT TRUE.

W. C. T. U. Never Gave Mrs. Hayes a Sideboard.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Colonel Theodore T. Bingham, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, has concluded an exhaustive investigation into the statement recently published widely throughout the country that a sideboard presented to Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes while she was mistress of the White House by women of the W. C. T. U. has passed into the hands of a Washington saloonist. The statement was made that the sideboard was presented to Mrs. Hayes out of regard for her determination not to permit wine to be served at White House dinners.

Colonel Bingham's investigation discloses clearly the fact that the published statements have no foundation in fact. So far as the records and a recent voluminous correspondence with interested parties, no such sideboard ever was presented to Mrs. Hayes by members of the W. C. T. U., by any other body of women, or by any individuals. The two sideboards from the White House recently were sold at auction. The offer of these, as well as other articles from the White House, was made in accordance with law.

The investigation has developed the fact that the one which was purchased by a saloonist was bought for the White House during the incumbency as president of General Arthur. The other was bought for use in the mansion at an earlier date.

20 YEARS OF LIFE

is the average time allotted for a well cared for plow. If a plow is to be your working companion for so many years, why not keep good company, the best is none too good for you. It is also very necessary to know that you can be supplied promptly with extras of all kinds to fit your plow.

Hundreds of the best farmers insist the "Le Roy Plow" is the best made. "Easy Draft" and "Easy to Hold." They are made by a strong Company Not in a Trust. You can see them at J. J. McCullough's, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Trying to Agree.

Manistee, Mich., Feb. 25.—A meeting between the representatives of the Lake Carriers' association and the International Longshoremen's union is being held in this city to agree, if possible, on a rate of payment for loading timber cargoes on Lakes Michigan and Huron the coming season. Secretary Rennells heads the vessel owners' delegation and Daniel J. Keefe the Longshoremen's union. No agreement was reached yesterday, but the conference continues.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo=Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Frozen to Death.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Feb. 25.—Harry Pierce was found dead near Strong's siding and Hill's camp. He was last seen Sunday near Strong's, badly intoxicated, and it is supposed he lost his way and, becoming weary, lay down exhausted and froze to death.

The Sentinel-Commercial should be in every home. $1 per year.

We Start BOYS in Business

We have started over three thousand boys in various parts of the country in a profitable business on their own account. We want a boy to represent

The Saturday Evening Post

In every town. The work can be done after school hours and on Saturdays. It is pleasant, as well as profitable. The magazines are sold among neighbors and friends in offices, stores, as well as in homes.

No Money Required to Begin

The first week's supply is sent free. These are sold at five cents a copy and provide the money to order the following week at wholesale prices.

$225.00 IN EXTRA CASH PRIZES will be distributed among boys who sell five or more copies.

Our FREE booklet gives portraits of some of our most successful boy agents and their methods.

The Curtis Publishing Co.
454 Arch Street
Philadelphia

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

L. S. & M. S. R. R.

YPSILANTI BRANCH.

Freight	Exp.	STATIONS	Exp.	Freight
1 40pm	8 40am	Ypsilanti	4 4[illegible] pm	12 05pm
2 03pm	8 54am	Pittsfield Jct.	4 23pm	11 40am
2 25pm	9 01am	Saline	4 15pm	11 25am
2 45pm	9 12am	Bridgewater	4 01pm	10 50am
3 42pm	9 35am	Manchester	3 42pm	10 20am
4 34pm	9 56am	Brooklyn	3 17pm	9 20am
4 50pm	10 07am	Woodstock	3 06pm	9 00am
5 3[illegible]pm	10 24am	Jerome	2 49pm	8 30am
5 49pm	10 33am	No. Adams	2 40pm	8 15am
6 10pm	10 50am	Hillsdale	2 25pm	7 45am
7 10am	4 30pm	Chicago	8 30am	3 00am
11 10pm	2 20pm	Toledo	10 15am	6 55pm
2 15am	5 40pm	Cleveland	7 20am	2 00pm
6 45am	10 10pm	Buffalo	3 05am	7 55am

All trains daily except Sunday.
F. M. BROWN.

DETROIA, YPSILANTI, ANN ARBOR & JACKSON RAILWAY.

In Effect July 6, 1902.

GOING WEST.

Through cars from Detroit to Jackson leave Detroit on every hour from 6:00 a. m. until 5:00 p. m. Then at 7:00 p. m. and 9:00 p. m.

Cars from Detroit to Ann Arbor leave Detroit every half hour from 6:00 a. m. until 7:00 p. m. Then at 8:00 p. m., 9:00 p. m., 10:00 p. m. and 10:45 p. m.

Cars leave Ypsilanti for Ann Arbor at 5:45 a. m. and 6:15 a. m.

Cars leave Ypsilanti for Jackson at 5:45 a. m. and 6:45 a. m.

GOING EAST.

Through cars from Jackson to Detroit leave Jackson hourly from 5:45 a. m. until 6:45 p. m. Then at 8:45 p. m. Car leaving Jackson at 10:45 p. m. runs only to Ypsilanti.

Cars leave Ann Arbor for Detroit half hourly from 6:15 a. m. until 6:15 p. m. Then at 7:15 p. m., 8:15 p. m., 9:15 p. m., 10:15 p. m. and 11:15 p. m.

Cars leave Ypsilanti for Detroit at 5:45 a. m. and 6:15 a. m.

Cars leave Dearborn for Detroit at 5:40 a. m. and 6:10 a. m.

Cars leave Ann Arbor for Ypsilanti only at 6:45 p. m., 7:45 p. m., 8:45 p. m., 12:15 a. m. and 12:45 a. m.

On Saturdays and Sundays, in addition to the above the following cars will be run: Detroit to Jackson, 6:00 p. m. and 8:00 p. m. Detroit to Ann Arbor, 7:30 p. m., 8:30 p. m. and 9:30 p. m. Jackson to Detroit, 7:45 p. m. and 9:45 p. m. Ann Arbor to Detroit, 6:45 p. m., 7:45 p. m. and 8:45 p. m.

On Sundays, first cars leave terminals one hour late.

YPSILANTI-SALINE DIVISION.

Leave Ypsilanti: A. M.—6:15, 8:15, 10:15. P. M.—12:15, 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:15, 10.15.

Leave Saline: A. M.—7:00, 9:15, 11:15. P. M.—1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15, 11:15.

A special car will be run from Ypsilanti to Saline at 12:15 a. m. on arrival of theatre car from Detroit, for special parties of ten or more, on short notice and without extra charge.

LOCAL BREVITIES

Mrs. Fred Chapman is on the sick list.

Mrs. Rose, of Ann Arbor, is spendingthe week in the city.

Prof. LaVerne Mann, of Port Huron, spent Sunday in the city.

Miss Bussey attended a party given at Ann Arbor Saturday evening.

John Longprey, of Flat Rock, spent Sunday with Ypsilanti friends.

George Peters, of Flat Rock, visited friends in the city over Sunday.

Sylvester Johnston has been spending a few days with Jackson friends.

Miss R. Clendenning, of Pontiac, is spending some time with Dr. and Mrs. Allen.

The Hamilton Whist club will meet with Mrs. L. James next Tuesday afternoon.

Messrs. Loren and Lewis Kruspe, of Ann Arbor, were Ypsilanti visitors Sunday.

The Huron Afternoon club will meet with Mrs. Geo. DeMosh Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. McKeand expect to leave for California in about a month.

J. L. Dennison is spending a few weeks with his son, George Dennison, of Milan.

Frank Showers, of Milan, has been spending a few days with his parents in this city.

A. Willis, who has been spending a short time at Springfield, O., has returned home.

Timothy Lawler, of Lansing, was the guest of his mother in this city over Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Arthur, of Pontiac, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Wilbur.

John Bussey, of Salem, spent Sunday with his son, who is attending the Cleary college.

Mrs. Dilworth, of Detroit, has returned home after a few days' visit with her mother.

The Livingston County club will give a dancing party at Maccabee hall Saturday evening.

Mrs. Carl Kelley, of Brighton, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Thompson of St. Johns street.

Miss Cunningham, of Ballard street, entertained Miss Jennie Lannon, of Detroit, over Sunday.

A high school party will be given at Maccabee hall Friday evening after the Junior Exhibition.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Nolan, of Rochester, Mich., have been spending a few days in the city.

Mrs. Wm. Hayden and Miss Josephine Furlong were the guests of Ann Arbor friends Monday.

Miss Margaret Miller, of Detroit, was the guest of her mother, Mrs. J. H. Miller, over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harris, of Stony Creek, are the guests of Miss Harris, of Summit street.

There will be a special meeting of the local lodge, No. 9024, A. F. of L., Sunday, Feb. 22, at 2 p. m.

Joe Miller, practical watch maker and jeweler, is located at 204 Union block, Trim's shoe store. The patronage of the public is solicited and all work guaranteed.

Miss Florence Lockwood has returned to Chelsea after a few days' stay at her home in this city.

Miss Robertson, of Port Huron, spent Sunday with her friend, Miss Lillian Worden, of the Normal.

W. H. Sweet entertained his clerks at 7 o'clock dinner Monday evening at his home on S. Washington street.

On next Monday Warren Lewis will auction off all the farm implements, live stock, etc., on the Caplin farm.

Louis DeNike, of Norris street, won the silver cake dish which was given as a premium at Bedell's shoe store.

Miss Dell Hubble, of Detroit, has been spending a few days at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Hubble, of Summit street.

Twenty-one couples attended the party at Maccabee hall Saturday evening given by the Cleary college students.

The Junior Exhibition will be held Thursday and Friday evenings of this week at High School hall, at 7:30 o'clock.

There will be an informal party at Light Guard hall next Friday evening. Mesdames Trim, James and Beal will chaperon.

Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Robinson are moving into the house on Chicago avenue formerly occupied by Mrs. Lodeman.

Mrs. F. S. Taylor, who has been spending the winter with her brother, H. Lee, has returned to her home at Mt. Morris.

Alfred Miles has returned from Howell, where he was called the fore part of the week by the serious illness of his mother.

Miss Jessie Sturtevant, of Owosso, who has been spending the past week with her sister, Mrs. Frank Ellis, has returned home.

Miss Edith Noyes, of the Cleary Business college, has accepted a position as stenographer with a beef company of St. Louis, Mo.

A set of new Lenten altar cloths for St. Luke's church have just been completed. The work was done by Mrs. Marsh, of Huron street.

A meeting of the Junior Aid society of St. Luke's church will be held at the the church house next Friday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

The funeral of little Marie Ryan, aged one year, was held Monday at St. John's church and the interment was at St. John's cemetery.

Profs. Jones and Roberts, of the Normal, are in Cincinnati attending a three days' convention of superintendents. Prof. Jones will read a paper.

Emil Kolb, a registered pharmacist from Detroit, has been secured for a few days at the Central drug store as Duane Spalsbury is on the sick list.

Three tramps were sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in Washtenaw's bastile Tuesday by Justice Joslyn for being drunk and disorderly on the streets.

The body of James Wilkinson, which was brought here Monday from Detroit, will not be buried until his brother returns from Europe. He sails the 25th.

At 5 o'clock Monday afternoon the fire department made a short run to Hamilton street, where a set of lace curtains were burning in the front room of the Newton club.

Tom Norris, colored, was brought before Justice Childs Tuesday afternoon on the charge of stealing a robe valued at six dollars. He pleaded not guilty and his trial was set for next Friday morning.

Fred Ellis returned Monday evening from Toledo, where he has been singing for the past week at the Arcade Theatre. Mr. Ellis scored a success, being enthusiastically received by the Toledoites.

Fire broke out Tuesday in the boiler house of the Occidental hotel. The building is sheeted with corrugated iron, so only the inside was burned. There was a large supply of coal on hand, but this was unharmed.

N. B. Harding is the delegate sent from this city to attend the High court of Michigan Independent Order of Foresters held in Detroit this week. This is the biennial session and about 500 deelgates are in attendance.

A 20-cent supper will be given Saturday night at St. Luke's church house from 5 to 7 o'clock. The menu will be as follows: Creamed potatoes, Boston baked beans, pickles, fruit, jelly, meat, brown and white bread, doughnuts, tea and coffee.

The Normal oratorical contest will be held next Monday evening in Normal hall. The following will take part: Guy Bates, Guy Smith, Graham, McKay, Herald, Hathaway and Miss Ballard. An admission of ten cents will be charged.

Phoenix lodge, No. 13, F. & A. M., held an elaborate banquet Monday at 6:30 p. m. Messrs. Pullen and Bates were raised to the Master Mason's degree. A large number were present from this city as well as representatives from the Saline lodge.

Two drunks giving their names as John Doe and James Burns were picked up on the streets Monday night by the police, and brought before Justice Childs Tuesday. This was Burns' second offense and there was some talk of sending him to the "works" in Detroit, but he begged hard and mercy once more seasoned justice. Both were taken to the county jail in Ann Arbor where they will be the guests of the taxpayers for ten days.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

Prof. A. E. Strong, of the Normal college, will deliver a lecture Friday evening, Feb. 27, at the third annual meeting of the Michigan Consumers' League, to be held at Grand Rapids. This lecture will be given at the literary rooms. All interested in industrial reform are invited to attend.

The annual Washington Birthday costume party took place at Starkweather hall last Saturday evening. Miss Mary Mary Curtis as Martha Washington made a decided hit and other good impersonations were Janice Meredith, Alice of Old Vincennes, and Mrs. John Adams. A musical program was rendered and punch was served.

Miss Elinor Porter, of Lansing, who has had charge of the music in the schools at the Soo, but who has at present been forced to give up her work temporarily on account of ill health, attended the Phi Delta Pi annual Washington birthday banquet at the gymnasium Friday evening.

E. E. Trim spent Sunday with friends in Detroit.

The marriage of Miss Lillian Neat and Mr. Elmer Mills took place Feb. 19, Rev. James A. Brown officiating, It was a very quiet affair. Miss Neat has been head trimmer for W. H. Sweet for several years and Mr. Mills is a member of the firm of Holley & Mills. Mr. and Mrs. Mills left that evening for the east on a short trip, after which they return to this city.

There will be a special communication of Ypsilanti lodge, No. 128, F. & A. M., held on Friday evening, Feb. 27, in Phoenix lodge rooms. On this occasion Detroit lodge will confer the third degree. Lodge will be opened at 7 o'clock standard time. At the close of the degree work the company will adjourn to Ypsilanti lodge rooms, where a banquet and program will be enjoyed.

A letter has been received from the western party, which was written on the train going from Los Angeles to El Paso. They were passing through orange groves and fields of flowers, the weather being warm and balmy. The entire party were wearing shirt waists and straw hats. They expected to reach New Orleans Tuesday morning, Feb. 24, and they will probably reach Ypsilanti about next Saturday or Sunday morning.

Reader—You will confer a lasting favor and receive a reward, if you will report the name of dealers trying to sell you a substitute for the Madison Medicine Co.'s Rocky Mountain Tea. Smith Bros. Drug Store.

CAPT. E. P. ALLEN IS APPOINTED

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF SOLDIER'S HOME

He Had Previously Declined a Reappointment to State Board of Agriculture

Capt. E. P. Allen was named by Governor Bliss Tuesday as a member ber of the board of control of the Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids, to succeed Capt. McCrath, of Grand Rapids. Gen. Wm. Hartsuff, of Grand Rapids was reappointed.

Capt. Allen, when seen by a reporter today, seemed to be pleased at the appointment, as it brought him into contact with his old comrades in arms. Several weeks ago he declined a reappointment to the State Board of Agriculture owing to the exacting nature of the duties, and while not expecting any other appointment, he is nevertheless pleased with this particular one.

MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

One was pale and sallow and the other fresh and rosy. Whence the difference? She who is blushing with health uses Dr. King's New Life Pills to maintain it. By gently arousing the lazy organs they compel good digestion and head off constipation. Try them. Only 25c Smith Bros'. and Duane Spalsbury's.d ruggists.

Subscribe for the Sentinel-Commercial—the Family Paper—only $1 per year.

TALKING OF NEXT MAYOR

Mayor Dawson Says He Won't Run

COULD BE RE-ELECTED

Some Good Names are Mentioned in Connection With the Mayoralty

There is some political talk heard in Ypsilanti, so that it is known that the spring election is near at hand.

Mayor Dawson has announced that he will not run for re-election. It is generally believed that he can be re-elected if he will make the run. Among the democrats talked of for mayor are James McGregor and Dan Quirk, jr. Either would make a first class mayor.

There are four republicans talked of as mayoralty timber, Franklin I. Carpenter, Walter Pack, M. M. Read and Ed. Thompson.

It is early yet and there will be lively times in all probability in spring politics in Ypsilanti.

NEGLECTED TO PAY HOTEL BILL

John L. Gordon, a traveling man employed by the P. F. Collier Book Co., was arrested in Detroit Friday on the complaint of an Ypsilanti hotel. Mr. Gordon was called out of a sound sleep at his home, 358 Chestnut street, Detroit, at 10 o'clock last night by Detectives Cotter and Kilkinson, and made to dress himself. Then he was marched in the cold to police headquarters and shown to a cell. He was arrested on the charge of defrauding the Hawkins house out of a board bill.

Gordon was a surprised man when informed of the charge. He intended going to Ypsilanti Saturday to make his delivery of books and says he had no intention of defrauding the hotel. His wife was at police headquarters bright and early in the morning with the money to settle the matter.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MISS RORISON

Miss Sarah Almeda Rorison died suddenly at 6 p. m. Feb. 18, of heart failure. She was a sister of the late Captain Rorison, who died but a short time ago. Miss Rorison was 6; years of age and was born at Seneca Falls, N. Y., September 14, 1835, and moved to Ypsilanti with her family when a young child. She is survived by the following relatives: Mrs. Macey E. Richards, of Boulder, Colo.; Mrs. Albert Miller, of Bay City, Mich.; Mrs. Louis Skinner, of this city, and Mr. Brainard Rorison, of Chicago.

LOOKING FOR HER HUSBAND

Mrs. Coppernall complained to the police last week that her husband had deserted her. She said that he sent her to Monroe on a visit to her folks and when she was gone he sold some of the household goods and then lit out. She asked the police to find him and believe that he is now living within a few miles of Jackson. Mrs. Coppernall left last last night for the home of her husband's folks.

Wanted—Men to learn barber trade. Tools, diplomas, positions, and board given. Years saved by our method of free work and expert instructions. Write today. Moler Barber College. Chicago, Ills.

Subscribe for the Sentinel-Commercial—the Family Paper—only $1 per year.

YOUTHFUL MURDERER

Killed His Father, Mother, Sister and Then Himself.

Frankfort, Ind., Feb. 25.—Earl Woods, the 17-year-old son of a prominent farmer seven miles west of this city, last evening murdered his father, shot and fatally wounded his mother and sister and then committed suicide. The motive for the bloody crime is not known. After the shooting the young man went to the home of a neighbor and said that robbers had entered his home and killed his father, mother and sister and that he escaped after a running battle with the desperadoes.

He apparently was greatly excited and said he was organizing a posse to pursue his father's slayers. He stopped at another house and told the same story. When he was questioned concerning the shooting he became confused and resented the inquisitiveness of the men to whom he told the story. He started away and disappeared behind a barn when a shot was heard. An investigation discovered the youthful murderer dying with a bullet through his breast.

LADRONES HAVE FLED.

Forces Under San Miguel Escaped Government Troops.

Manila, Feb. 25.—General San Miguel's force of insurgent Ladrones has abandoned Montalban, sixteen miles from here, and probably has fled to the Morong mountains. Reports from Bosoboso indicate the presence of Ladrones in that vicinity. Reinforcements for the government troops reached Montalban too late and failed to overtake the retreating Ladrones. San Miguel has about 300 men with him. It is not believed that they can subsist for any length of time in the mountains. The government is preparing to occupy the valleys and passes and force San Miguel to fight or disband his followers.

Later reports indicate that only fifteen of the government troops (scouts and constabulary) were captured Saturday and Sunday, when the Ladrones surrounded the towns of Cainta and Taytay, eleven miles from Manila.

San Miguel has issued a manifesto directing his adherents to avoid conflict with the Americans and to content themselves with harrassing the police.

Trains Again Snowbound.

St. Johns, N. F., Feb. 24.—The belated express trains are again snowbound. One train after making sixty miles in the direction of St. Johns Monday found further progress impossible and was sent back ten miles to a divisional point, where supplies of food and coal are stored, which will enable it to remain a long period without causing anxiety. The other train on the western side of the plateau, in the interior, was unable to retreat to the settlement of Bay of Islands. A working train with two engines and a crew of fifty men, carrying a month's provisions, started last night in an attempt to cut the trains out.

Several Duels May Result.

Rome, Feb. 25.—Several duels between deputies are expected as the outcome of a disorderly scene in the chamber Tuesday afternoon. A heated debate followed an interpellation by Signor Montignarerie upon the alleged expression of Italian subjects in Austria. The Republicans and conservatives indulged in violent reprisals and the sitting had to be temporarily suspended.

Democratic Congressman Unseated.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Elections committee No. 2 of the house Tuesday adopted a report in the Wagoner-Butler election contest from the Twelfth Missouri district, declaring that Butler was not elected and that Wagoner is entitled to the seat. The Democratic members were not present.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Wednesday, Feb. 25.

DETROIT.—Wheat: No. 2 white, 74½c; No. 2 red, 79½c; May, 81¼c; July, 77¼c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 46½c; No. 3 yellow, 47½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 39½c. Rye—No. 2, 54c. Beans—Feb., $2.15; May, $2.25. Clover—Spot, $7.10; March, $7.15.

CHICAGO.—Wheat: May, 77⅛c; July, 73⅜c. Corn—May, 45¾c; July, 44⅜c. Oats—May, 35⅛c; July, 32⅜c. Pork—May, $17.55; July, $17.05. Lard—May, $9.57; July, $9.45. Ribs—May, $9.62; July, $9.45. Timothy—Feb., $4. Clover—Feb., $11.75.

Live Stock Markets.

DETROIT.—Cattle: Choice steers, $4.50; good to choice butcher steers, $4@4.40; light to good butcher steers and heifers, $3.40@3.85; mixed butchers and fat cows, $2.75@3.50. Veal calves, $6@9. Milch cows and springers, $25@50. Sheep and lambs—Best lambs, $6.25@6.50; fair to good lambs, $5.75@6; light to common lambs, $4.75@5.50; fair to good butcher sheep, $3.50@4.25; culls and common, $2.50@3.25. Hogs—Light to good butchers, $7.10; pigs and light Yorkers, $6.95@7; roughs, $5.75@6; stags, one-third off.

CHICAGO.—Cattle: Steady; good to prime steers, $5.50@5.75; poor to medium, $3.25@4.50; cows, $1.40@4.50; calves, $3.50@8.65. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $6.90@7.25; good to choice heavy, $7.25@7.50; light, $6.55@[illegible]. Sheep—Market steady; good to choice wethers, $5@5.75; fair to choice mixed, $4@5; native lambs, $4.75@7.25.

EAST BUFFALO.—Cattle: Prime steers, $5.15@5.40; heifers, [illegible] 4.75; cows, $2.75@4.25; ve[illegible] $9.25@9.75. Hogs—Heavy, $7[illegible] mixed, $7.50@7.60; pigs, $7[illegible] 7.10; culls to good, $3.50@6.[illegible] top mixed, $7@5.[illegible]5; culls to good, $2.25@4.90.

[illegible] r.

Washi[illegible] .—Forecast for Thursd[illegible]

Ohio—[illegible] now in sou[illegible] comin[illegible]

Upp[illegible] varial[illegible]

Low[illegible] snow fresh [illegible] nor[illegible] east a[illegible]

Colds

"I had a terrible cold and could hardly breathe. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and it gave me immediate relief."
W. C. Layton, Sidell, Ill.

How will your cough be tonight? Worse, probably. For it's first a cold, then a cough, then bronchitis or pneumonia, and at last consumption. Coughs always tend downward. Stop this downward tendency by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

PRESIDENT JONES TO THE CITY SCHOOLS

GRADUATES TO BE ADMITTED ON DIPLOMAS.

And Can Graduate From Normal in Two Years After Leaving High

President Jones has prepared a circular to be sent to superintendents of city schools throughout Michigan setting forth the new policy in reference to admission of graduates of high schools to the college. The following is the complete text of the circular:

To Superintendents of Public Schools in Michigan:

The Michigan State Normal College recognizes that there is a public school system in Michigan. It proposes, therefore, to give due credit for all work done in the public high schools of the commonwealth that are organized in accordance with the prevailing standard for such work in this state. This is a recognition of a higher state institution toward the public high school. The following extracts from a resolution passed by the State Board of Education, at the request of the president and heads of departments of the college, quite fully express this change of policy.

1. That all pupils regularly graduated from twelve-year public school systems having not less than thirty-six weeks per year, in which four full years are devoted to high school work, with not less than two thoroughly equipped teachers wholly employed in distinctly high school work, be admitted to the regular two-year life certificate colleg course without examination.

2. That all pupils who have finished not less than two years of high school work in a twelve year course, as above outlined, be admitted on their record to the four-year life certificate course in the Normal college, receiving credit on this course for all work which they may have already done beyond the first two years of the high school course. Students are urgently advised, however, to complete the high school course at home, as no time can be gained on the Normal college life certificate course by taking any high school work at college.

3. That all puplis unable to maintain a satisfactory standing during the first term in the Normal college may, in the discretion of the faculty in each case, be dropped from the roll of the school or required to complete the work not satisfactorily completed on first trial: and that all such cases be reported back to the high schools from which they come, with the facts in each case, to the end that superintendents and principals of high schools throughout the state may learn what our standard of requirements is, and take measures to prevent pupils from coming to us without due preparation; and that should successive cases of defective preparation be found to come from certain schools, the privilege of admission without examination may, in the discretion of the faculty, be withdrawn from the graduates of such schools.

Superintendents will at once see that this plan introduces a simplicity and directness into the relations of the Normal college to the public school system of the state. Each city superintendent, in connection with his board of education, has only to see to it that the course of study, length of time and general organization accord with the prevailing standards in the state, and that competent teachers only be employed. Under these conditions pupils will be admitted without examinations. After entrance, all pupils will be treated on their merits, as shown by their work. In a very short time the officers and faculty of the State Normal college will be in full possession of such facts as will enable them to advise helpfully with school officials throughout the state. It is hoped, in this way, that the Normal college may become especially helpfull to the public school interests of the entire state. Correspondence invited upon any point of mutual interest.

Very respectfully,
L. H. JONES,
President.

Diphtheria relieved in twenty minutes. Almost miraculous. Dr. Thomas' EclectricOil. At any drug store

BIG TRACTION PROJECT

Unique Scheme to Improve Beach at Atlantic City.

ELECTRIC LINE ON OCEAN FRONT.

Syndicate Proposes to Build New Board Walk, With Trolleys Underneath—It Will Be Ten Miles Long. New Promenade to Extend, When Finished, From the Inlet to Longport.

The most ambitious scheme for the development of a seaside resort ever attempted, in the United States at least, is taking shape at Atlantic City, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. It is backed by a syndicate of railroad men, and, inferentially, by the Pennsylvania railroad. It has for its object the solution of the rapid transit problem along the ocean front and the development of the beach front all the way from the Inlet to Longport.

The present scheme is to suspend electric cars from the steel girders of the board walk and operate them by means of the single rail system. This plan would obviate the chief objection to a transportation line along the beach front from the fact that it would neither interfere with a view of the ocean from the promenade or the beach front hotels nor obstruct access to the bathing grounds from the bathhouses.

These considerations have blocked all previous plans for transportation facilities on the ocean front, because all of them interfered more or less with the view or travel to the beach. To overcome these objections and to put the present plan into execution would require the elevation of the board walk from four to six feet. In other words, an entirely new board walk would have to be built throughout its length of five miles. This the syndicate would undertake to do, in addition to extending it to Longport, a total distance of ten miles.

The promoters of the traction enterprise propose taking this contract from the city and building the promenade on a line to be agreed upon by the city authorities and the property owners. The new structure will be built on massive steel pillars, and the walk will be eighty feet in width, and probably 100 feet in the congested district in the vicinity of the big ocean piers. The electric line will be double tracked from the Inlet to Chelsea and single tracked, with switchouts, from that point to Longport.

The syndicate will also build at least four immense hotels—one at Chelsea, one a Ventnor, another at South Atlantic and the fourth at Longport. Cottages and villas will also be erected along the entire line of the road.

VALUE OF NEW TELEGRAPHY

British Scientist Says Wireless Art Reveals Spiritual Realm.

Sir Oliver Lodge, principal of the University of Birmingham, the man who first set Europe thinking of wireless telegraphy, said to the London correspondent of the Chicago News the other day: "This new art is destined to exercise a profound influence on the intellectual and spiritual capabilities of the masses of mankind. It tends to bridge the way for the man in the street between the visible and invisible worlds. Hitherto this useful and inoffensive citizen has regarded psychical investigation as little else than an organized search for ghosts and has pronounced psychical enthusiasts cranks, while gravely doubting the good faith of the greater number of them.

"Wireless telegraphy deals these prejudices a shattering blow and therefore opens up to the man in the street the wide and attractive field of mental development. In other words, it indicates to the ordinary individual, who, after all, is the backbone of progress, that the universe may obtain some very profound realities that lie beyond the reach of physical sense. This realization is bound to loosen the bonds of materialism and to give freer play to human intelligence and human faith. The time is rapidly approaching when the uncompromising materialists will receive the sneers that are now directed against the scientific inquirer who points his searchlight across the borders of the universe of sense."

Secretary Shaw's Repartee.

An example of the ready repartee of Secretary Leslie M. Shaw of the treasury department was related at the Fifth Avenue hotel in New York the other day, says the New York Mail and Express. The secretary, attending a church service in Washington, joined heartily in the hymns, and after the service one of the members of the congregation said:

"Mr. Secretary, I am glad to see you do your part in the singing."

"Well," drawled the secretary, "they say money talks, so I am sure the secretary of the treasury ought to sing."

Advanced Rank For War Veterans.

A movement has been started in behalf of such noncommissioned officers and men in the army who had a civil war record to have extended to them the same privilege as is given to commissioned officers—that is, of retiring with the next higher rank than they possess at the time of their retirement. Thus noncommissioned officers of the highest rank would retire with the grade of second lieutenant. Privates would retire with the grade of corporal.

Massachusetts Names Her Flower.

With the fervor of patriotic and æsthetic sentiment the symbolic reign of the mountain laurel as the floral emblem of Massachusetts was inaugurated, says the Boston Globe, by the State Floral Emblem society at its meeting the other afternoon in Chickering hall.

FORGER FOILED BY A BOY.

District Messenger Was Too Shrewd For Adept Swindler.

District No. 42 of the American District Telegraph, at 557 Fifth avenue, New York, is an important one, as wealthy persons frequently send money and articles of value by the twenty boys stationed there, says the New York World. It is not unusual for Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, to telephone from his home in New York, so when such a call came the other morning the first boy in line was sent at once. It happened to be Charles Schatz.

On the front stoop of Mr. Morgan's residence and apparently just coming out of the house was a well dressed young man. He handed the messenger a fine linen envelope bearing the rector's name and address in the corner and directed to the Fifth Avenue bank.

"Take this around to the bank," he said kindly, patting the little fellow's head, "and then take the money downtown to 5 Front street."

Charlie presented the letter to the bank cashier, who was sure he recognized Dr. Morgan's signature. The letter directed him to give the messenger $400, for which a check was inclosed, and send it in a letter addressed to the treasurer of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, at his place of business, 5 Front street. Charlie tells the rest of the story graphically. He said:

"I took a train down to South Ferry, and when I got there I looked around. There, getting off the same train with me, was the young fellow who gave me the note. He came up and said: 'Oh, I changed my mind and came down myself. You needn't get off the platform at all. I'll take the letter to him myself. Here's a dollar for you.' And he rubbed a bill under my nose.

"I asked him, 'Who are you?' And he said, 'Dr. Morgan, of course.'

"I said: 'Well, sir, this letter's addressed to Mr. Decker at 5 Front street, and I won't give it to any one but him, and not to him anywhere else. That's the rule.'

"He ast me if I knew where 5 Front street was, and I says I didn't. So he says he'll take me to it. When I got there, I found a little shanty, and he told me to come in. By that time I was foxy, and I says, 'No.' I took the letter back to Dr. Morgan's, and they said nobody there sent it. Then they sent for the bank police, and they took the money, and all said I was a good kid. The smooth guy had scattered, and they haven't found him yet."

Both Dr. Morgan and the bank officials have offered to get better employment for Charles.

HUGE SHIPS FOR ENGLAND.

New Type Will Surpass In Size and Power All Existing Warships.

The New York Herald's European edition publishes the following from its London correspondent:

That the British admiralty is not blind to the rapid increase in the number of ships of greater displacement and improved armament which characterize the building programme of other maritime powers is shown by its own programme.

The principal feature is a new type of warship surpassing all existing battleships in size and power, designed by Mr. Watts. There will be three of these big fighting machines built. Their displacement will reach 18,000 tons, which is nearly 2,000 tons more than the King Edward class, the largest type of battleship of any power. They will carry four 12 inch guns placed in pairs in two batteries fore and aft; also eight new pattern 9.2 inch guns mounted in pairs in four smaller turrets and ten or twelve 6 inch quick firers.

A remarkable feature is that they will carry twelve heavy armor piercing guns well protected by armor. The 9.2 inch gun is an extremely powerful piece, firing a 380 pound shell twice or three times in the minute. The speed will be nineteen knots. The minimum armor protection will be better than that of the King Edward class, as practically the whole hull will be sheathed in mail.

EDUCATION VS. CHILDREN.

Professors Say "Higher Education" Results In Small Families.

The statement of President Eliot of Harvard that the "higher education" and "intellectual pursuits" result either in small families or no families at all, is corroborated by President Harper and members of the Chicago university, says the Philadelphia Press. President Harper said:

"There is no question but the young man should get out of college earlier than he does by at least two years. These two years ought to be made up in his elementary education. The two years he would gain in this way would enable him to accumulate money to enable him to marry earlier.

"Whether or not the college man fails to reproduce himself, man for man, is a subject that I have not given much thought to, but it is undoubtedly true that the average family of the educated man is very small."

Mute's Skill In Metal Working.

William Lipkins, a deaf mute and a metal worker, employed in New York, was presented to President Roosevelt the other day by Dr. Gallaudet of the Deaf and Dumb asylum of Washington, says the Philadelphia Ledger and Times. Lipkins is said to be without a rival in the world in artistic working of metals. A specimen of his skill and ingenuity was presented to the president by Mr. Lipkins in the form of a silver dollar, on one side of which the artist has wrought a figure representing the president on horseback as a rough rider. The figure of the president is clear and distinct and is a marvel of workmanship. There was no welding of any other metal with that contained in the dollar.

The Government and Eminent Domain

By Senator GEORGE GRAHAM VEST of Missouri

AS I understand the decisions of the supreme court, the right of eminent domain can only be exercised where the government needs private property for governmental purposes, as, for instance, when the United States was compelled to have coal for its war vessels and for its public buildings.

BUT I DO NOT SEE HOW THE GOVERNMENT COULD SEIZE MINES IN ORDER TO FURNISH COAL TO THE PEOPLE AT LARGE. IT MAY BE UNFORTUNATE THAT THIS IS THE LAW, BUT I SO UNDERSTAND THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

If the coal mines could be taken in order to put coal upon the market for sale to the people at reasonable prices, then the same thing could be done as to lead, copper, timber lands and other private property. In other words, the government could interfere in any case where the people were suffering for any commodity, and THE RESULT MIGHT BE THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD CONTROL EVERY INTEREST IN THE COUNTRY ABSOLUTELY. This certainly was not intended by the framers of the constitution and is especially in opposition to the doctrines taught by Mr. Jefferson, which were antagonistic to centralization of power in the general government.

The fact is, we are approaching that era in our history when a crisis has been reached as to whether Mr. Jefferson's theory of the government, which was based upon the idea that the people were capable of self government and that rights of states should be respected, is correct or the doctrine that the government should be a strong centralized one, controlled by force rather than by public opinion.

THE STATESMAN WHO CAN ORIGINATE SOME LEGISLATION WHICH WILL COMPROMISE JUSTLY THE PRESENT ANTAGONISM BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL WILL LIVE IN HISTORY AS THE GREATEST BENEFACTOR OF OUR COUNTRY.

If partisan success is to govern the matter, no compromise is possible, for both parties will look entirely to the effect of legislation upon coming elections, and, with the enormous money power on one hand and the vote of the wage earners on the other, the pendulum will swing in the direction deemed necessary to obtain success at the polls.

The Value of a Strike

By JOHN MITCHELL, President of the United Mine Workers of America

IF THE WORKING PEOPLE WERE EVER TO SURRENDER THE RIGHT TO STRIKE, JUST AS SURELY AS MORNING FOLLOWS NIGHT, JUST AS SURELY AS DAYLIGHT FOLLOWS DAWN, THEY WOULD SURRENDER THEIR RIGHT TO LIBERTY, BECAUSE, AFTER ALL IS SAID, THE POWER WHICH COMPELS ALL PEOPLE AND ALL NATIONS TO MAINTAIN PEACE AND SETTLE DISPUTES BY MEDIATION, CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IS THEIR ABILITY TO ENGAGE IN WAR IF THESE MEASURES ARE NOT APPLIED OR IF, WHEN APPLIED, THEY FAIL.

While every well conducted, well organized and properly officered trades union should abstain from engaging in strikes excepting when redress for wrongs cannot be secured by the application of any or all other peaceful measures, yet WHEN THEY HAVE EXHAUSTED ALL CONCILIATORY MEANS AT THEIR COMMAND THEY ARE JUSTIFIED IN REFUSING TO WORK UNTIL JUSTICE HAS BEEN ACCORDED THEM AND THEIR GRIEVANCES CORRECTED.

Superiority of American Railroads

By LOUIS S. COHEN, Former Lord Mayor of Liverpool, England

BRITISH RAILROADS ARE ONLY IN THEIR INFANCY WHEN COMPARED WITH AMERICAN RAILROAD FACILITIES. Our railway managers have a lot to learn from America on the management of inland transportation. Just now British railroad managers are grievously alarmed at the progress of electric traction.

I am not a railroad man, but if I were at the head of an English line today I SHOULD FEEL VERY MUCH INCLINED AFTER WHAT I HAVE SEEN HERE TO IMPORT SOME AMERICAN BLOOD TO HELP RUN IT.

Anglo-Saxons Needed In South America

By Sir AUDELY GOSSLING, British Minister to Chile

THE bond that should tie North America to South America is an economic one. That means more than the fact that you wish to trade with her. The dormant resources of the country need developing. Capital and productive energy, therefore, should go there.

THE ANGLO-SAXON IS NEEDED IN THE SOUTH, AND IT CANNOT GET TOO MANY OF THEM OF THE RIGHT SORT.

I mean, therefore, that I am in favor of both British and Americans emigrating to South America. It needs all the brains and capital they can put into the country. North and South America are bound to form a closer economic union as the years roll on and at the same time become more enlightened. As to the result, there is not a little to be said on its effect on the political stability of the South American states. REVOLUTIONS MAY NOT ALWAYS BE ANNUAL OR BIENNIAL OCCURRENCES IN THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICS.

PAINTERS AND WRITERS.

Charles Fred Kimball, a landscape painter and a well known artist of Maine, died recently at his home at Merrills.

Henri Willem Mesdag, the Holland painter, has decided to offer his famous collection of paintings to the Dutch people. The collection is valued at several million florins.

Lawrence Sluter Benson, a mathematician and author, has just died penniless at the Newark City hospital. He wrote a number of books, the best known being "The Sunny South."

Andrew Lang, the English author, will visit the United States later this year. He will also visit Samoa, Stevenson's exile home, Lang having been very intimate with the late novelist.

FLIPPANT FLINGS.

The effort to popularize horseflesh as food should be frowned down. It is simply a step toward the introduction of automobile steaks.—Denver Republican.

The Augusta Chronicle revives that old question, "Can a man make $1,000,000 honestly?" We are willing to throw whatever light we can on the subject. Our experience indicates not.—Atlanta Journal.

Physicians declare that the grip microbe is getting a bit groggy, and some of them assert that the disease will be extinct in ten years. It is a safe bet that something "just as good" will be offered.—Minneapolis Times.

The sky looks bluer, the sun shines brighter, a feeling of youth and strength creeps over the soul after taking Rocky Muontain Tea made by the Madison Medicine Co. 35 cents. Smith Bros. Drug Store.

TIMELY TOPICS.

The German navy is a mighty poor shot in comparison with the German diplomatic corps.—Chicago Chronicle.

It begins to look as if the main business of The Hague tribunal in this Venezuelan matter will be to audit a few accounts.—Atlanta Journal.

Vermont is torn between a Puritan inclination toward prohibition and a Yankee desire to welcome summer boarders who won't go to a prohibition state.—Syracuse Post-Standard.

It is assumed that Colonel Arthur Lynch will be pardoned just as soon as he has served a sentence that will deter him from entering parliament. The desired end and aim of his prosecutors will then have been fully attained.—Boston Herald.

Jurors no doubt earn more than $1 a day, but the jurors that are sorely wanted in our courts are men who are above the need of the pay and who are willing to do a few hours' work in a lifetime in the public interest. There are too few of such jurors.—Brooklyn Eagle.

AGE NO BAR.

Everybody In Ypsilanti is Eligible.

Backache is the first step of kidney trouble.

Many complications follow.

Urinary disorders, diabetes, Bright's disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure backache. Cure every form of kidney ills.

Mr. B. A. Gleason, of 101 Hamilton St., employed at Vought & Rogers' Home Meat Market, 127 Congress St., says: "My wife and I are highly pleased with Doan's Kidney Pills. Our little daughter had symptoms of kidney trouble and seeing Doan's Kidney Pills highly recommended we concluded to try them and got a box at Weinmann & Matthews' drug store. We were not disappointed in the results. They acted very promptly and it was only a short time till all symptoms of kidney trouble was a thing of the past."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents for a box. Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

Wheat In South America.

The first crop of wheat raised in South America was grown by a monk in the garden of a convent at Quito. Garcilazo affirms that up to 1658 wheaten bread had never been used as an article of diet by the people of Peru.

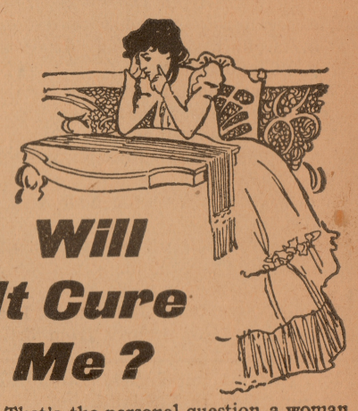
Fruit In France.

The habit so general in the United States of preserving a large provision of fruit every fall does not prevail in France, where the people eat their fruit raw.

The Keystone of Good Health is pure food.

Lion Coffee

is all coffee—no glazing of eggs or glue to conceal defects and cheapen its quality. Fresh and uniform, rich in flavor, because always in sealed packages—never in bulk.



Will It Cure Me?

That's the personal question a woman asks herself when she reads of the cures of womanly diseases by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Why shouldn't it cure her?

Is it a complicated case? Thousands of such cases have been cured by "Favorite Prescription." Is it a condition which local doctors have declared incurable? Among the hundreds of thousands of sick women cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription there are a great many who were pronounced incurable by local doctors. Wonders have been worked by "Favorite Prescription" in the cure of irregularity, weakening drains, inflammation, ulceration and female weakness. It always helps. It almost always cures.

"Three years ago," writes Mrs. John Graham, of 2018 Plumb Street, (Frankford) Philadelphia, Pa., "I had a very bad attack of dropsy which left me with heart trouble, and also a very weak back. At times I was so bad that I did not know what to do with myself. My children advised me to take your 'Favorite Prescription,' but I had been taking so much medicine from the doctor that I was discouraged with everything. I came to Philadelphia two years ago, and picking up one of your little books one day began to read what your medicine had done for others, I determined to try it myself. I took seven bottles, and to-day I am a strong, well woman, weighing 162 pounds. Have gained 29 pounds since I started to use 'Favorite Prescription.'"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the complexion and sweeten the breath.

CRATERS ON THE MOON.

Professor Pickering Finds Reason to Doubt Accepted Figures.

William Henry Pickering, assistant professor of astronomy at Harvard, has made a discovery interesting to astronomers, says a Boston special to the New York Times. Dr. Franz, the German astronomer, published two years ago an exhaustive treatise on "The Mountains and Craters of the Moon." In this work the latitude and longitude of each mountain and crater were carefully worked out, and since that time his book has been used in all the observatories of the world as the standard.

Professor Pickering has been at work recently on a new atlas of the moon and discovered in the course of his researches that no account has been taken heretofore of the altitude of the craters. He has discovered that the latitudinal and longitudinal measurements of each are greatly affected by the height.

The Sentinel-Commercial should be in every home. $1 per year.

Sifter STOVE POLISH

THE NEW SIFTING WAY

Never dries out. Polishes stove without soiling the fingers.

Absolutely no waste. No odor. Does not rub off.

All dealers at 5 cents for a big box.

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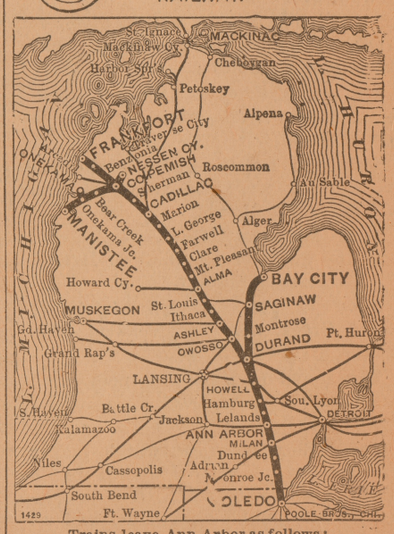

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MACEDONIAN QUESTION

Professor Arminius Vambery's Views on the Subject.

SULTAN A FRIEND OF PROGRESS.

Abdul Hamid's Private Adviser Tells How His Sovereign Is Handicapped. Discussing the Eastern Question, He Says the Sultan, Rather Than Lose Macedonia, Will Fight to Defend His Property.

Professor Arminius Vambery, writing in the Vienna Pester Lloyd on the Macedonian question, says:

"It is, then, reforms—serious reforms—which the interested European powers propose as a remedy, and the question is, how far will these reforms be applicable, and is Turkey willing or able to carry them out? The latter has been a priori denied, and the sultan is represented by some as adverse to all reforms and a declared enemy of all innovations—nay, as a Mohammedan fanatic. I may say, on the strength of a personal intercourse with the Sultan Abdul Hamid of many years' duration, that he is emphatically a friend of progress, but that his efforts are handicapped by the ethnical and social conditions of his people on the one side and by his own excess of caution and a certain indecision on the other. He wishes to do everything himself. This alone has ruined more than one promising measure, and his not always justified mistrust has done the rest, but the man has the best intentions, and, though there have been failures in consequence of his strong absolutist tendencies, it would be unjust to doubt his wish for reforms. The financial misery of the country, the hidden and open animosity of the west, greatly contribute to the deplorable conditions in Turkey, nor can it be expected that the reform measures to be enforced will have a particularly favorable result.

"It is not reforms, but autonomy, and, later on, complete severance from the Ottoman empire, that the Christian population of Macedonia is aiming at, and the whole world is rightly curious to know whether Turkey will yield or whether she will defend her property by force of arms. I believe the latter will be the case, especially if it is true that for the execution of the reforms to be demanded a fixed term will be imposed. Such a term could hardly be observed, and the result would needs be a solution of the Macedonian question by war. We are undoubtedly on the eve of great complications. The Turkish army, whose gallantry nobody doubts, is under all circumstances a match for the forces of the Balkan countries, but the question is, Will the interested European powers quietly look on when the sultan's Christian subjects are sent home with broken heads, and will not the situation be made worse by intervention? As the answer to this question mainly depends on the compact between Russia and Austria-Hungary it can only be hoped that time will be given to Turkey to continue uninterruptedly with the reforms she has initiated and that the control the powers seek to exercise will be a mild one. At any rate, people in Constantinople are fully aware of the critical situation, and it is being earnestly dealt with, because the loss of Macedonia would be the deathblow to Turkish rule in Europe. As Sultan Abdul Hamid is not one of those rulers who bring dangers upon their country by rash action the further development of events depends exclusively on the will of the two European powers.

"The time has not yet come for the final solution of the eastern question, because the work of solving the great problem, which extends not only over the near east, but over the whole of Asia and Europe as well, has barely been begun, and it would be injurious and even criminal to enforce its premature solution and thus throw half of the world into blood and fire."

If there is one man in Europe who is able to grasp the eastern question in its entirety, it is Professor Vambery, says the London Standard's Vienna correspondent. In saying that the sultan, if afraid of otherwise losing Macedonia, will trust to the chances of war he is no doubt repeating what his majesty himself has told or written to him. The professor has been the sultan's private adviser on matters of great importance for many years. The sultan is in the habit of sending for him, or writing to him through his first secretary, whenever he is in doubt or in trouble, and if M. Vambery says the sultan will not yield to undue pressure, but rather go to war, it may be taken for granted that he has the best authority for the statement. Russia and Austria-Hungary may, for all I know, be animated by the best intentions and that may especially be the case with Austria, but they are playing with fire and their neighbors are sharing in the danger. As the two powers have asked the rest of Europe for support, it lies with the countries thus appealed to to counsel moderation and to preach prudence. When the whole of Europe was infuriated by the Armenian massacres, when Abdul Hamid was called a criminal in a public speech in England, and his deposition by common European action had been suggested, it was Russia which dissented, on the ground that the peace of the world was too dear to her. Why should Europe now assist Russia in starting the partition of Turkey in the Russian interest? It is for Europe now to say "No."

A Brace.

Loyal Partridge and True Partridge, says the Chicago Record-Herald, were names placed on the register of the Grand Pacific hotel in Chicago recently.

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

The Duchess of Marlborough owns the most magnificent set of pearls in England, with the exception of Queen Alexandra's.

Miss Nora Stanton Blatch, granddaughter of the late Elizabeth Cady Stanton, has formed a political equality club among the women students of Cornell university.

Mme. Melba possesses a collection of pearls which she values so much that she has a private detective accompany her constantly while she is wearing them to guard the precious gems.

Mrs. Harriet Earl Hunt and her daughter, Mrs. Kathryn Hunt James, the first women to go into business at Sioux City, Ia., have published a paper called the Stylus for twelve years.

Margaret McKinley, niece of the late president and daughter of Abner McKinley, is a clerk in the National bank at Oklahoma City and has made a small fortune in real estate speculation.

Among Mrs. John Jacob Astor's most admired jewels is an emerald ring set with diamonds. A circle of brilliants frames the enormous emerald in the center, and the sides, instead of being plain gold, like most rings, are entirely incrusted with tiny diamonds.

Mrs. Albert Burns of Laurens, S. C., has had a very busy life. In twenty-two years she has reared thirteen children. In addition to this she has started and run a sawmill, run a ginnery, which in the busy season she feeds herself; does general teaming, her own housework and takes in sewing.

Miss Marshall Kiser is sugar inspector for the Spreckels Sugar company of Hawaii. Miss Kiser is a Kentucky woman and began the study of chemistry at the State college at Lexington. She continued her work under Professor John Uri Lloyd, and in 1901 she was elected a member of the American Chemical association.

GLEANINGS.

While its owner is in prison a canary is being cared for by the Glasgow police.

The United States army ration costs about 30 cents. The food bill, therefore, amounts to nearly $25,000 a day.

The Mohammedan law against alcoholic drinks has recently been made more stringent in Constantinople on account of its general violation.

A new form of moonstone, having crystals of red graphite, which in some positions give it the appearance of sunstone, has been discovered in North Carolina.

The widespread impression that most of the "roast beef of old England" is supplied from the shambles of Chicago may find a rude shock in fresh English statistics, which show that seven-tenths of the beef consumed in England is produced on its farms.

Each of the large ships of the United States navy is to have in its outfit of ordnance stores thirteen "live" and one dummy naval defense mine, the latter being for drilling purposes. They are being prepared at the torpedo station at Newport.

THINGS THEATRICAL.

Mrs. George W. Monroe has retired from the stage owing to illness.

Pauline Hall is thinking of a proposal to appear in the London music halls.

Maude Odell has gone to her home in South Carolina for a short visit to her mother.

Laura Biggar may star in a play which will be based upon the history of her recent life.

Marie Tempest when she goes on tour in this country will be under the management of John Hare.

"The American Trusts" will be the subject of a drama which will soon be produced at the Oldenburg Court theater, Berlin.

Paul Potter, who dramatized "Trilby" and a number of other books, has now undertaken a stage version of "Pendennis."

An organization known as the Boston Lyric company presented "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as an opera in Des Moines lately, but it failed to make an impression.

THE WRITERS.

The late Mrs. Alexander's many admirers will be glad to hear that the author, whose death occurred recently, left a novel in manuscript and that it will be published immediately.

The latest titled aspirant for literary honors is Lord Kilmarnock, eldest son of the Earl of Erroll, who is only twenty-six. His lordship has written a novel called "Ferelith" which will be published soon.

Flora Annie Steel, the novelist, has entered the ranks of journalism, having become a member of the staff of the Saturday Review of London. She intends to contribute a weekly article on social matters.

George Manville Fenn, who has been one of the most diligent purveyors of English juvenile fiction, recently reached his seventy-first year. The mere titles of his stories fill seven pages of the catalogue of the British museum.

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.

The average pupil attends school 98.8 days a year.

Dancing is to be taught in the Yale gymnasium on the theory that practice in clog, jig and reel dancing is one of the surest methods of acquiring ease and grace.

The students of the Hyde Park school, Chicago, have decided to donate the [illegible] raised to make their coming co[illegible]cement brilliant to aid in sending Principal Charles W. French on a European trip to regain his health.

CAPITALIZATION AND PUBLICITY

By MARTIN A. KNAPP, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission

I MAINTAIN that the stockholder, as such, is not benefited by corporate publicity and would be harmed rather than helped by its enforcement. It is one thing for the stockholder to have knowledge of the concern whose shares he holds; it is quite another thing to furnish the public the same information. I fail to see that publicity can be desirable or useful to the stockholder.

The justification for this proposal, therefore, must be found, if found at all, in the theory that the state is charged with the duty of safeguarding the investment of capital in corporate securities. To my mind this is a most serious proposition, and I think we should long hesitate before embarking upon such a paternal venture. Leaving out the speculator and taking into account only those seeking honest investment, ten times more money, to say the least, has been sunk in farm mortgages, suburban lots, patent rights, buying and selling grain, cotton and other commodities, where no corporate shares were dealt in or even existed, than was ever lost on account of the fictitious or excessive issue of corporate securities.

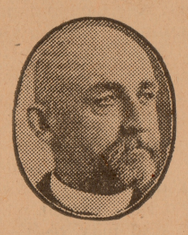
* * *

I CANNOT BUT REGARD CORPORATE PUBLICITY OF THE KIND AND TO THE EXTENT ADVOCATED BY MANY AS A CERTAIN AND SERIOUS HINDRANCE TO EFFECTIVE COMPETITION.

Just as the Sherman antitrust law, which is based upon an economic fallacy, has indirectly aided the very results it was designed to prevent, so THE COMPULSORY DISCLOSURE OF ALL CORPORATE TRANSACTIONS WOULD UNDERMINE THE COMPETITION IT WAS INTENDED TO SUPPORT.

Bearing in mind how rapidly all kinds of business are assuming the corporate form, that the competition of individuals is fast disappearing and that COMPETITION IN THE FUTURE WILL BE MAINLY BETWEEN CORPORATIONS, it seems plain to me that the enforcement of corporate publicity would be an added incentive to industrial combination.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE



By Captain ALFRED T. MAHAN, U. S. N. (Retired), the Famous Naval Authority

NOT to invade the rights of an American state is to the United States an obligation with the force of law. To permit no European state to influence them is a matter of policy.

THE UNITED STATES IS INEVITABLY THE PREPONDERANT AMERICAN POWER, BUT SHE DOES NOT ASPIRE TO BE PARAMOUNT. SHE DOES NOT FIND THE TRUE COMPLEMENT OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE IN AN UNDEFINED CONTROL OVER AMERICAN STATES EXERCISED BY HER AND DENIED TO EUROPE.

Its correlative, as forcibly urged by John Quincy Adams at the time of its formulation and since explicitly adopted by the national consciousness, is ABSTENTION FROM INTERFERENCE IN QUESTIONS TERRITORIALLY EUROPEAN.

In my apprehension, Europe, construed by the doctrine, would include Africa, with the Levant, India and the countries between them. It would not include Japan, China or the Pacific generally. The United States might, for very excellent reasons, abstain from action in any of these last named quarters in any particular instance, but the deterrent cause would not be the Monroe doctrine in the legitimate deduction.

WOMEN'S RIGHT TO VOTE

By JULIA WARD HOWE

IN Boston 18,500 women pay taxes every year on over $150,000,000 worth of property. They therefore bear an important part of the public expenses. They possess every characteristic which is deemed, in theory at least, essential in the male voter. They have reasonable education, reputable standing, adequate intelligence and taxable property. What hidden incompetence is it which unfits them for a share in the elections which decide the uses to which the public funds shall be applied? Women graduate with honor from our colleges. They adorn the professions—law, medicine, divinity. They occupy positions of trust and responsibility in the public service. Why should they be like "dumb, driven cattle," without a voice, assenting or dissenting, in matters which concern them as nearly and deeply as they concern the men of the community?

How to Preserve Triumphant Democracy

By WHITELAW REID, Editor of the New York Tribune

WE are the oldest republic in the world, save those so small as to be negligible, but our years do not yet cover the span the psalmist assigned to two human lives, while those of the monarchies and despotisms count by thousands. Other republics, long since passed away, have lasted as long as we and borne for their time as great a sway in the world. Be not deceived.

STRONG AS THIS REPUBLIC IS, IT IS NOT STRONG ENOUGH—LET US HOPE IT WILL NEVER BE UNJUST ENOUGH—TO LET EITHER LABOR SHUT ANY OF ITS CHILDREN OUT OF LEARNING A TRADE OR CAPITAL SHUT ANY OF THEM OUT OF GOING INTO TRADE.

You cannot preserve the triumphant democracy and insure the American future unless you preserve the American citizen in his habit as he was, revering the law, respecting authority and, beyond that, still limited in his free activities by no master below God.

In Seville's Bull Ring

An American Tourist Describes A Thrilling Battle

THE door of the toril was open. Right across the arena I could see it from where I sat. There was no one in the arena as yet save a man who was dressed entirely in white. He stood motionless on a low peristyle in the center of the arena. The toreros had all gone to the barriers. The show had opened. This man in white was the tancredo. He was unarmed and helpless, awaiting the chance of death. The 16,000 people sitting in the shadow and glare watched him silently.

A bull came slowly out of the toril and walked down the slope to the edge of the sand. The shouting had died down and breathlessness had come upon the people. I turned my head away an instant, and as I looked again the bull was charging across the arena. He had seen the tancredo; he was going now to gore him, to kill him. A swift, black thing of destruction, he was rushing upon this motionless man in white.

The bull was within a yard of the tancredo when all at once it swerved and stopped dead. The man in white still stood motionless on the peristyle. The bull again approached him, this time slowly, and walked around him. Then with a toss of its head it left him, galloping off in the direction of the toril. A chulo had just entered the arena and had attracted it by the waving of his cape.

The whole of the people were now standing, shouting. The tension was broken. I was shouting and cheering myself. It was such a brave, fine thing to stand out there—motionless—while the bull charged! Had the tancredo moved in the least he would have been gored to death before the toreros could have got across the arena. He had to stand still as stone—and in this lay his safety, for no bull, however furious, will strike or gore a thing that does not move.

The chulos were now running swiftly about in the arena with their quick waving, flying capes. The bull was galloping and rushing here and there now after one, now after another. The men evaded the rushes with wonderful skill and precision. At times the upward sweep of the sharp horns was within an inch of one of them. The bull on a straight line could move faster than any of them, but he could not turn so quickly or so surely. Once he bounded right on the top of one of them. The man sank flat to the sand and escaped somehow between the lowered head of the bull and its fore legs how, I don't know.

The man rolled over and over on the sand, and the bull lowered its head to charge at him again, but was drawn away by another chulo, who waved his cloak right in front of his horns.

The bull stopped. At once a man went up to it and waved his cape in its face. The bull lunged forward, and as the man turned to evade the lunge he trailed his cape after him upon the sand. Herein he was unfortunate, for the bull trod on the trailing cape and somehow dragged him down. At once the bull got his horns under him and tossed him into the air. But the man was hardly down on the sand again before the bull was drawn off by the waving of another cape.

I could tell by the way the chulo lay that he was hurt. He was lifted up and carried from the arena by two of his comrades. I had heard it said that bullfighting was a cowardly affair that it was all on the side of the men and that the bull had no chance. But this fight, of which I was an eyewitness, proves the contrary to be true. The bullfighters are quick, skillful men, who take their lives in their hands every time they go into the arena. In fact, I came to the Plaza de Toros with my sympathies predisposed in favor of the bull. But an actual view of the fight and its conditions brought me on the side of my kind—the men.

The banderilleros now came into the arena armed with their banderillas, barbed darts thirty inches long. These men had to get right in front of the bull as it charged, spring to one side at the right fraction of a second and plant their darts in the top of its neck. Being a tenth of a second late would mean death for them.

One of them approached the bull. He held a dart poised in either hand. The bull stood stiff and rigid. Then it bounded forward, but so suddenly that the banderillero had barely time to save himself by a quick move to his right. He dropped one of his darts as the bull whizzed past, and a great shout broke out over the whole of the arena. The people were applauding the bull, which was now dashing here and there. But a chulo waved his cape in the distance and attracted it toward a banderillero who waited for it as it rushed upon him. He planted two darts in its neck almost as its horns were touching him. The bull turned and ran on.

The bull was now against the barrier off across the arena. He was standing alert and watchful, with his head erect. Slowly he galloped forward, and the matador approached and stood facing him. In one hand he carried his muleta, or red cloth, in the other his sword. The crisis in the fight had come.

The blade of the matador's sword flashed sharply in the sun as he pointed it straight at the bull. To give the death blow he had to strike down and deep through the neck to the heart. He had to strike the bull in front as it rushed upon him. Should he step to the side and strike it would be considered unfair, a foul blow. The people would curse him and execrate him. They would call him "Assassino!" They would howl him out of the arena. He must strike the bull fair—in front. The place to strike on the neck of the bull is a spot something over an inch in width and about two and a half inches long. The matador must find it with the point of his sword as the bull thunders down upon him. A half inch too far to the right or left would make the stroke worse than useless. The bull would be but the more enraged.

The man waved his red cloth, and the bull came on. But the matador stepped deftly aside. There had not been a favorable opening. The time was not yet. Again the bull came on and again. Now the bull and the man came together, and I saw the blade of the sword flash like lightning. Whether it had gone home or not I could not for the instant tell. The rush of the bull and the lunge of the matador and the lightning flash of the sword seemed to the eye but as one swift movement. I saw the matador walking slowly toward the barrier. The people were standing, cheering him, and he was bowing. His sword was no longer in his hand. Men were throwing down their hats to him; women and children were cheering him.

I could just make out the hilt of the sword in the bull's neck. The blow had gone home.

THE BULL CHARGED THE MATADOR.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1902

THE PACKERS ENJOINED.

The great packing combine appeared in a rather sorry light in Judge Grosscup's court in Chicago a few days ago. The packing combine did not in any way controvert the charges of conspiracy made against them, but simply claimed the charges made against them did not violate any federal statutes. Thereupon the court issued an injunction restraining them from the farther practicing the illegal acts charged against them. In his statement causing an injunction to issue, Judge Grosscup clearly indicated his own opinion of the plea set up by the defendants. Here are his words:

"There can be no doubt that the agreement of the defendants to refrain from bidding against each other in the purchase of cattle is a combination in restraint of trade; so, also, their agreement to bid up prices to stimplate shipments, intending to cease from bidding when the shipments have arrived. The same result follows when we turn to the combination of defendants to fix prices upon, and restrict the quantities of meat shipped to their agents or their customers. Such agreements can be nothing less than restriction upon competition, and, therefore, combination in restraint of trade."

This decision of the judge will bring the packers into court. They will now have to controvert the evidence brought against them or be proven guilty as charged. What the net result will be if they are proven guilty remains to be seen. There are undoubtedly difficulties in the way of the enforcement of a court decision which do not obtain in the case of an individual, but it is evident that they are before a judge who purposes to enforce the law as he understands it without reference to the standing of those concerned. Proper and adequate punishment of such powerful lawbreakers, if they are found to be such, will have a wholesome effect.

THE NET RESULT.

Venezuela seems to have worked a coup in the matter of the thirty per cent of the revenues of her two ports which she is to turn over to the allies for the payment of their claims. No sooner had the protocols been signed than President Castro boosted the tariff rates thirty per cent. Evidently he is a believer in the doctrine of the protectionists of our own country that the foreigner pays the tax. It is undoubtedly true that the merchants of Venezuela who import are the foreign merchants, principally English and German. An increase of thirty per cent in duties will make their customers grumble and the merchants themselves are not likely to feel more kindly toward the allies who have been instrumental in bringing about this condition of things.

Then there are other things possibly more directly concerning the allies which seem not to be entirely satisfactory. There seems to be high authority in Europe which holds to the idea that the European diplomats did not win so great a victory over Minister Bowen as Walter Wellman thinks they did. There is good German authority which holds that they were beaten and this because Great Britain particularly and other leading European nations, desired to tody to the United States. These writers claim that the result of the scrap with Venezuela is to confirm the Monroe Doctrine and concede to the Great Republic the hegemony of the western continent. Such division of opinion among the experts would indicate that the victory is not entirely the victory of either side.

Why does not the mayor sign those warrants which have been passed by the council? There would seem to be no good reason why those who are entitled to those orders should be kept from getting them. To hold these bills up to bring pressure to bear upon public opinion is anything but legitimate, if that be the purpose. Let those have the orders who are entitled to them to do with as they please.

It is pertinent to inquire why that $5,000 owed by the University on the State street paving was not collected and the issue of bonds for that purpose reduced by that much? Instead of borrowing from $30,000 to $35,000 by means of bonds for doing that paving, the total might just as well have been reduced by $5,000. Is this good financiering?

One of the results of the appointment of Tom Navin to a position on the prison board is said to be the producing of a kind of amiable feeling in the breasts of the Wayne rippers and their friends toward the proposed primary election bill for Wayne county. The senate had shelved the bill until March 12, but yesterday that champion of primary reform, "Cob Pipe" Goodell, otherwise known as "Pop," had the resolution deferring the consideration of the primary bill reconsidered and the arrangements completed for reporting it out and placing it on the general order that it may be passed without farther delay. It seems a little strange that a reform measure should come out of this appointment, but such seems to be the case.

Those who fear that the effect of the appointment of Tom Navin to the prison board may not be altogether wholesome in its effect on the republican majority in Michigan, might just as well put aside their fears. From fifty to a hundred thousand more than half the voters of Michigan will vote that ticket anyway, no matter what the party through its leaders may do. The bosses and machine manipulators understand this perfectly. They are just as safe in counting upon such a majority as are the bosses of Pennsylvania. There are probably fifteen or twenty thousand republicans in Michigan who cannot be induced to vote for any old ticket that the corruptionists put up, nevertheless the great majority will stand by the Blisses with the Navins or any other old ticket that the bosses dictate.

If Senator Quay persists in his filibustering tactics long enough, the members of the United States senate ought to learn something about the constitutions of the various countries of the earth. In order to kill time and keep the senate busy he sent to the clerk the other day the constitution of Columbia and had it read. It is not stated what constitution he will have read next, but it will not matter particularly so long as the senators are being taught some of the fundamentals of government. It might not be a bad idea to take up next the constitution of the United States. Most of the senators rather than learn anything in this way will prefer to lounge in the cloak rooms, but some of them will be obliged to remain for instruction. Quay appears to think they need some of this kind of instruction to enable them to vote as he wants them to on his omnibus statehood bill.

Why is it that the appointment of Tom Navin is so generally regarded as making the future of Frank Andrews, convict, more rosy? Tom can sympathize with Frank, of course, and sympathizing with him is next thing to giving that sympathy practical form. Then with the powerful friends both men have in Detroit and a putty man in the executive office at Lansing, the going at large of Frank C. Andrews in the near future may not be an impossibility. And when he regains his liberty, it may not be out of keeping with the precedent just established by the governor to put Mr. Andrews on the prison board of control as a colleague of Mr. Navin. The two would make a strong team. They would have things in common which would tend to draw them together in any course of action upon which they might think the interests of the prison demanded of them to take up. The Argus commends this suggestion to the consideration of his excellency.

The fact that while President Roosevelt has not gone far enough to please the great mass of the people in his anti-trust opposition, he has gone far enough to antagonize the great trust interests. The real merit of his course must lie somewhere between these two limits therefore. While he has not gone to the lengths many wish he had in his opposition to trust control of the industries of the country, the public has not been blind to the fact that the trusts are dead set against him as his own successor. The people reason, therefore, that there must be something in his course which is in their interest. On this account, as well as on account of their general liking for the man, they are disposed to cling to him. The more the financial monopolies oppose him, the stronger will be his following among the people. While this may not be an entirely safe way of reasoning it undoubtedly has very great influence with thousands. Whether the financial power will dare to come out in the open and fight the president is doubtful, but that this influence is against him there is no doubt.

TURN DOWN OF THE SHIP SUBSIDY.

The ship subsidy bill apparently was given its quietus Monday when the house committee on merchant marine refused by a vote of 10 to 6 to report the bill out. The committee deserves the commendation of all citizens who believe every man and every line of business should be left to work out financial success or failure without compelling the people generally to pay a tax for the special benefit of those engaged in a particular business. Government is a necessity and taxes for the support of the government must be levied. No good citizen should object to the payment of his share of the necessary expenses of government, but the levying of taxes upon every individual for the building up of the business of a particular class is a use of the taxing power which cannot be defended upon any grounds of justice. The subsidy bill was a scheme to enable the shipping trust to increase its revenues through taxation, a resort to the taxing power for purposes of greed. The shipping combine is enormously rich now and needs no public aid of any kind to continue to grow richer. Under no principle of protection that has ever obtained does it need any public assistance, yet the subsidy bill was planned to enable this great trust to farther increase its income through money taken from the public treasury.

Senator George F. Hoar, in his oration on Washington before the Union League club of Chicago, among many other good things, spoke the following:

"The fate of the nation depends in the last resort on individual character. Everything in human government, like everything in individual conduct, depends, in the end, upon the sense of duty. Whatever safeguards may be established, however complicated or well adjusted the mechanism, you come to a place somewhere where safety depends upon somebody having the wil lto do right when it is in his power and may be his interest to do wrong. When the people were considering the adoption of the constitution of the United States, one of our wisest statesmen said that the real and only security for a republic is when the rulers have the same interest as the people. If they have not, constitutional restraint will break down somewhere, except for the sense of duty of the rulers."

This thought is too often lost sight of in this day of disposition to shirk responsibilty and hide the individual and his accountability in the common mass. Nevertheless it is as true now as ever heretofore that if the character and principles and sense of duty of the individual are what they should be, the mass will be all right. It is unquestionably the letting down of the moral fibre of the individual which is largely responsible for many of the evils of which we have cause to complain in the affairs of the present day.

In an impassioned harangue before the city council at its last meeting Mayor Copeland defied any editor, street loafer or curb-stone orator to find another penny of city funds than had been reported with which to pay the city's debts which he promised would be due between now and the first of July. Elsewhere in this issue of the Argus will be found an article setting forth specifically the places where a great many pennies may be found. And the fact that these hundreds of thousands of penies are not enumerated in the city's financial statement is due to the downright carelessness in the city government. But al lthis goes to show that the present administration is not one for the people to follow in the matter of bonding the city for a term of years. It has been pretty conclusively shown that it has not and does not know where it is at in its statements as to the necessity of bonding.

One of the peculiar things about the talk of all those who claim to favor the bonding of Ann Arbor for a term of ten years to take care of an overdraft which will be provided for through the regular July tax budget is the assertion that if the issue is submitted to the people, the people are sure to vote it down. In still insisting that bonds be issued, therefore, are they not putting themselves in the position of insisting upon doing what they know the people do not want done? Under the charter the people have the right to say what shall be done on the question of bonding.

Official corruption and civic apathy go together. To stamp out the one by quickening the other is a most serious problem of today.—District Attorney Folk, of St. Louis.

Read the Sentinel-Commercial.

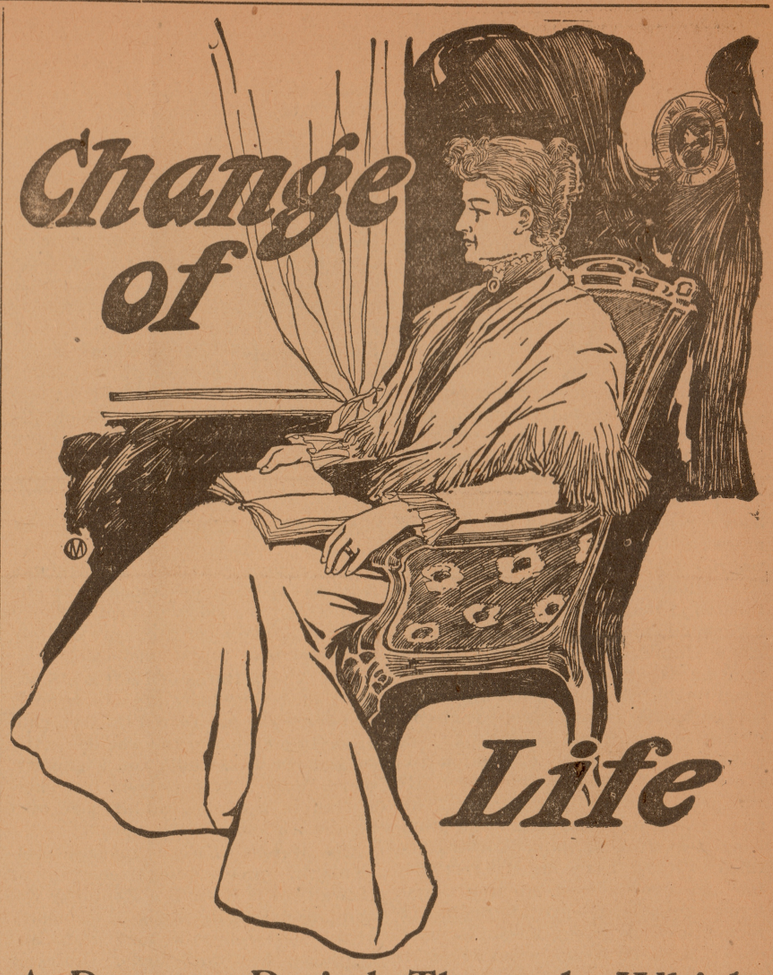
Whatever may be said relative to executive encroachment upon the prerogatives of congress and the use of executive authority to influence congressional action, it is pretty safe to conclude that the people are with the president in his efforts to have the senate act on the Cuban treaty and the Panama canal treaty. There is probably a greater moral responsibility resting upon the senate in the matter of the Cuban reciprocity treaty and yet there is no good reason why the Panama canal treaty should not be passed upon. The senate should act one way or the other and that is all that the president asks and he says boldly that unless some action is taken he will call a special session very soon after the 4th of March. The Washington government is obligated to do something in the Cuban matter and it should have been done long ago. A national obligation being involved we believe the president is right in insisting that that obligation shall either be descharged or repudiated. Cuba and our own people have the right to know whether this government proposes to keep its pledges or not. The Cuban protocol has been renewed once and will expire again on the last day of March and there is no reason for not taking action of some kind before that date. There is no good reason for not taking action in the matter of the Panama treaty either. The president is justified to the extent of his authority in insisting that some action be taken. Of course he cannot force congress to ratify either treaty and he does not intend to try, but he does insist and has the right to insist that some action be taken.

If it be true in any degree whatsoever as reported that democrats in the east are planning to abandon the west to Roosevelt and unite with the Wall street financial interests in support of Judge Parker in the hope of carrying the conservative eastern voters for the democratic ticket next year, there is undoubtedly another crushing defeat in store for the democracy. Those interests in the east which are against President Roosevelt are the extreme protectionists and the trust interests. If the trust interests are to be with the democrats, along with the ultra element of the protectionists, why should there be any democratic ticket at all? Certainly the republican party will take care of those interests better than the democratic party could if it should try ever so hard. With those two questions eliminated from the campaign, or in other words, with both parties bidding for the support of these great interests of greed and selfishness, does any one doubt which party should and would win? Any democrat in favor with these interests could not be elected and ought not to be. The party they support will be the one that will pledge them the greatest degree of non-interference with their program of greed and law-breaking.

Germany has requested Minister Bowen as the representative of Venezuela to pay the 5,500 pounds which the protocol specifies shall be paid at Caracas thirty days after the date of the agreement, or March 15th. In the meantime Germany has not returned the Venezuelan gunboats captured during the blockade. The significance of the dun is not celar. These happenings all tend to creat suspicion. Public opinion in this country in its relation to Germany is undoubtedly a very different article today from that which obtained before the Venezuelan affair occurred.

The Quay blockade in the senate is a disgrace to that body. His statehood bill has tied up that body completely. There is but one thing that reconciles the country to the do-nothing condition in the senate and its inability to do anything and that is a glance to the condition of the house of representatives resulting from the rules obtaining there. It is better with all the deadlocks in the senate to retain the deliberative qualities of the body than to get rid of the tie-ups at the expense paid by the house of representatives.

The post-check currency bill is probably dead for this session. The senate committee has proven itself frank for once in saying they do not know enough about the proposed measure to act intelligently on such an innovation at the present time. They think they may vote for it when they learn more about it. It would probably be a very convenient thing for the people if the senators could learn enough about the measure to pass it in some form.



A Danger Period Through Which Every Woman Must Pass.

Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms. At this period a woman indicates a tendency towards obesity or tumorous growths.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop forever, are only a few of the symptoms of a dangerous nervous trouble. The nerves are crying out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life, and all women who use it pass through this trying period with comfort and safety.

TWO COLUMNS OF PROOF.

"DEAR MRS PINKHAM:—I was sick and nothing seemed to do me any good until I began taking Mrs. Pinkham's medicine.

"It was Change of Life with me and falling of the womb. I had severe pains all through my body. I had a a terrible cough and people thought I had consumption.

"I took six bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and two of Blood Purifier, and two boxes Liver Pills, and I am now stouter than I have been for a long time. I can do all my work now, thanks to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"If any one wishes to write me, to verify these statements, I will gladly answer their letters."

MRS. CLARA CHEZEM, Jewett, Ill.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For seven years I had been suffering, was passing through the Change of Life, and my womb had fallen; menses were so profuse that at times I was obliged to lie on my back for six weeks at a time, could not raise my head from pillow. I had been treated by several physicians, but got no relief.

"I was advised by friends to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** which I did, and after taking it six weeks I was able to be around all the time and do my housework. I know your medicine saved my life and I cannot praise it enough."

MRS. LIZZIE ROECAP,
519 Smith St., Millville, N.J.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have worked hard all my life, and when the Change of Life came I flowed very badly for weeks at a time. I would stop for a day or two, then start again. I went to see a doctor and went through an examination, and spent two hundred dollars for medicine and doctor's bills, but I did not get the relief I expected.

"At that time I saw **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** advertised and began its use. I have found it to be just what I needed.

"I wish every woman suffering from female trouble would try it. I recommend it to all my friends."

MRS. WM. DAILY, Millbank, S.D.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it a duty I owe you and every suffering woman in the land to tell of the wonderful results I have found in using **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and **Liver Pills.**

"Passing through the Change of Life, some of the physicians consulted said nothing but an operation would save me. But your medicine alone cured me."—MRS. MAGNOLIA DEAN,
1441 First Avenue, Evansville, Ind.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

DOINGS IN YPSILANTI TOWN

Ypsilanti Township, Feb. 23.—The Kings Daughters will give an experience social at the residence of David Campbelll, in the Tuttle District, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 28. The Peaked Sisters will be played, besides the members' experiences which promise to be taking.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Mort Crittenden has recovered from a week's sickness.

Jake Lent has been suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Ballentine, of Detroit, have been visitng at the old home of Mrs. Ballentine at W. W. Voorhees'.

Miss Nettie L. Crittenden visited in Ann Arbor Saturday at the home of Mrs. Ella and the Misses Ida and Georgia Covert.

The ninth grade pupils of the Tuttle school took the examination at the close of the first semester and passed highly satisfactory examinations.

G. H. Havekost, of the Oak Grove nursery, Monroe, called on old friends last Friday.

There seem to be a great many suffering from hard colds.

W. W. Voorhees, who has rented his farm to Chas. Hayden, will have an auction next month.

Scald head is an eczema of the scalp—very severesometimes, but it can be cured. Doan's Ointment, quick and permanent in its results. At any drug store, 50 cents.

COLONIST SLEEPERS—SAVE MONEY.

Parties wishing space in the Colonist Sleeping cars from Chicago, to be used, if desired, in connection with the low rate tickets to Western points advertised by the Lake Shore in another column, should arrange for same at least a week in advance through the local ticket agent, or A. J. Smith, G. P. & T. A., Cleveland, Ohio.

Read the Sentinel-Commercial. Only $1 per year.

JOTTINGS FROM PITTSFIELD

Pittsfield Junction, Feb. 21,—Walter Sutherland has returned from Detroit.

Auctions are the order of the day.

Mrs. Garris, of Munits, visited at L. Summer's last week.

Our sawmill is turning out a large number of railroad ties which are being hauled to this station.

The young people of the Stone school district are preparing for a school exhibition.

Ben Ebey spent a few days visiting friends in Monroe county last week.

Anna Pontney spent last Saturday in Detroit.

Miss Bertha Cubitt has recovered from her recent illness.

James Sumner has gone to Ann Arbor to work.

Hired help promises to be as scarce this season as last.

The dance at W. Lathrop's last Friday evening was well attended.

NEARLY FORFEITS HIS LIFE.

A runaway almost ending fatally, started a horrible ulcer on the leg of J. B. Orner, Franklin Grove, Ill. For four years it defied all doctors and all remedies. But Bucklen's Arnica Salve had no trouble to cure him. Equally good for Burns, Bruises, Skin Eruptions and Piles 25c at Smith Bros'. and Duane Spalsbury's drug stores.

LOW COLONISTS' RATES, WEST LAKE SHORE RY.

Every day until April 30, agents of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway will sell one way colonists' tickets to certain authorized points in the west and northwest, including the Pacific Coast Country, at extremely low rates. Also on first and third Tuesdays in February, March and April, special low rates to points in the South, Southwest and West. Consult any Lake Shore ticket agent or write to A. J. Smith, G. P. & T. A., Cleveland, O.